

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1970

Established 1887

FOOTWEATHER-PARIS: Variable, sunny
Temp. 57-65 (44-71). Tomorrow: occa-
sional showers. Yesterday's temp. 54-65 (42-71).
LONDON: Partly cloudy, showers. Temp. 52-61
(40-69). Tomorrow: variable. Yesterday's temp.
47-51. CHANSEL: Smooth. BOMBE: Partly
cloudy. Temp. 52-65 (40-71). NEW YORK: Partly
cloudy. Temp. 55-64 (43-71). Yesterday's temp. 57-61
(45-73).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2



DEFENDANTS—Among the 34 defendants in the Greek sedition trial were, from left, Nikolaos Constantinopoulos, 8 years; Panayotis Andritsakis, innocent; Charalambos

Protopoulos, 8 years; Panayotis Tsangarakis, innocent, and former Lt. Gen. George Jordanidis, 8 years. The 16-day trial ended yesterday afternoon.

Communists Attack Post In Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, April 12 (Reuters).—Pierce fighting has again erupted between Cambodian and Viet Cong forces along the sensitive Cambodia-Vietnam border.

Viet Cong guerrillas launched a pre-dawn attack today on a Cambodian border outpost but were beaten off by militiamen in a three-hour battle, according to diplomatic sources.

There was no report on casualties in the struggle for the outpost, 50 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, South Vietnam's Tay Ninh province.

U.S. and South Vietnamese troops in helicopters landed in this region Thursday in hot pursuit of Viet Cong.

The sources here did not say how long the troops stayed but said they penetrated at least two miles across the frontier near a rubber plantation in Komping Cham.

12 Viet Cong Killed

A government communiqué today said Cambodian troops killed 12 Viet Cong yesterday in a battle that raged around the key village of Prasaut on the main Phnom Penh-Saigon highway.

This region, 52 Viet Cong died in a clash there two days ago, and the surrounding province of Svay Rieng has seen several clashes in the past 24 hours.

The communiqué said two Cambodian militiamen were killed and five wounded defending Prasaut, where the bulk of the Cambodian forces have fallen back after losing the border post of Savet.

The Cambodians are attempting to clear the road to Battar but have made little apparent progress, although the overall military situation in Svay Rieng province is confused.

Prasaut is reportedly divided equally between Cambodian and Viet Cong forces. Streets were deserted and the situation was tense.

Svay Rieng town, the province capital five miles west of Prasaut, is preparing for a possible siege, with Viet Cong already sniping at the town.

Strong anti-Vietnamese measures taken throughout the country reached a climax in Phnom Penh yesterday with the imposition of a dusk-to-dawn curfew for all Vietnamese.

Prime Minister Lon Nol also announced that Cambodia will soon become a republic. He made the pledge at a three-hour rally of 10,000 students and civil servants.

Military volunteers carried banners calling for the monarchy to the rally.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

You Can't Tell Naples Priests Without a Card

NAPLES, April 12 (UPI).—The Naples archbishop announced yesterday that it will issue special identity cards to its clergy so Neapolitans can tell priests from confidence men.

A number of phony priests have shown up lately, deceiving laymen and even parish priests. They have collected money—obviously their main goal—but have also satirized the church and its teachings.

The magazine asked all Naples priests to provide biographical data and photographs of themselves for the special identity cards.

Sisco and Nasser Holding Crucial Talks on Middle East

CAIRO, April 12 (UPI).—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco tonight met President Gamal Abdel Nasser in what Western officials described as the most crucial talks Mr. Sisco will hold during his visit to Middle East trouble spots.

U.S. officials said that during the 105-minute talk at Mr. Nasser's suburban Madiet el-Bakry home, Mr. Sisco explained the U.S. position.

Israeli jets bombed Egypt yesterday while Arab guerrillas struck eight miles from Jerusalem.

Story on Page 2.

Middle East policy, including Washington's full endorsement of the November, 1967, resolution by the United Nations.

Mr. Nasser told Mr. Sisco that Egypt also is interested in seeking peace within the framework of this resolution, including the rights of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes.

Nasser Speech

CAIRO, April 12 (Reuters).—Barrier Mr. Nasser charged that the Israelis have never respected the cease-fire line and accused Washington of preserving Israel's military superiority.

Mr. Nasser was speaking last night at a meeting of the Citizens' War Committees, set up to protect vital civilian installations.

"The cease-fire line has completely collapsed," Mr. Nasser said. "Strictly speaking it has never existed because it was not accepted by the enemy."

Not to Invade

He also declared: "We are not fighting to invade but to liberate. We are not fighting to expand but to defend. We are not fighting to make new frontiers to our country but because our frontiers are being exposed to those who want to prescribe them."

Observers believed President Nasser's remarks were in essence what Mr. Sisco would be told in his talks here, which he opened in a meeting yesterday with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

[The Washington Post's Jesse W. Lewis Jr., quoting Foreign Ministry sources in Cairo, said Mr. Riad told Mr. Sisco that Egypt "insists" on Israeli evacuation of "all lands" Israel occupied during the 1967 war.]

One Life Sentence, No Death

27 Convicted and 7 Acquitted After Athens Bomb-Plot Trial

ATHENS, April 12 (UPI).—A military court convicted 27 persons today of trying to overthrow Greece's military-backed government. It acquitted seven others and refused to return the death penalty the prosecution asked for the leading defendant.

The sedition trial of 34 alleged members of the Democratic Defense opposition movement was the largest trial since the government of Premier George Papadopoulos came to power in an April, 1967, coup. It was the first military trial in this time in which the court returned lighter sentences than those requested by the prosecution.

The heaviest sentence was life imprisonment for Prof. Dionysios Karageorgas, 37. Other sentences ranged downward from 18 years imprisonment.

Mrs. Karageorgas cried out, "Thank God," when Court President Constantinos Atsakis announced the sentence sparing her husband's life.

Prof. Karageorgas was seriously injured when homemade bombs in his basement exploded. The incident tipped police off to a movement of intellectual and professional people opposed to the government and ultimately led to the Democratic Defense trial.

Prosecutor Ioannis Lapis used the same words the prosecution used when Socrates was condemned to die in 399 B.C. When he asked the death penalty for Prof. Karageorgas and life imprisonment for Prof. Alexandros Mangakis, he said they were "introducing new gods and corrupting youth."

Prof. Lapis also asked for life imprisonment for Greek-born French journalist Jean Sarrakis, telephone-company official Ioannis Kombohlakis and chemist Spyridon Loukas.

Prof. Mangakis, Mr. Sarrakis and Mr. Loukas were sentenced today to 18 years in prison, and Mr. Kombohlakis to 15 years. Five other persons convicted of sedition and violation of the explosive law received sentences of eight to ten years. Eight persons convicted of sedition received five to seven years, and a student convicted of participation in the plot three years.

Retired Gen. George Jordanidis, 67, alleged leader of Democratic Defense, was sentenced to eight years.

Seven persons, including the three women in the trial, received suspended five-year sentences, and seven persons were acquitted. The prosecution had asked for four acquittals.

The trial was conducted in the glare of international publicity despite the government's refusal to allow foreign observers.

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—The Nixon administration, alarmed by what it regards as a rising tide of violence by radicals, is planning to step up surveillance of militant left-wing groups and individuals.

The objective, according to White House officials, is to find out who the potential bomb-planners and sowers may be before they endanger others.

Preparations for expanding and improving the domestic intelligence apparatus—informers, undercover agents, wiretaps—were disclosed in a series of interviews with key officials, who asked anonymity. They presented this picture of the White House attitude toward American radicals:

President Nixon is disturbed by a rash of bombings and bomb scares, courtroom disruptions and reports of small but growing numbers of young people who feel alienated from the American system.

On March 12, the same day that bombs exploded in three Manhattan office buildings, Mr. Nixon met over dinner in the White House with Irving Kristol,

professor of urban values at New York University.

One aide who attended the dinner said the discussion included attempts to draw paral-

lels between young white Americans from middle-class backgrounds who are resorting to violence and the Narodnik children of the mid-19th-century

Russian aristocracy who assassinated Czar Alexander II, and between militant American black nationalists and Algerian revolutionaries.

Mr. Kristol told the President it is not unrealistic to expect the Latin American fad of political kidnappings to spread soon to Washington. He confirmed the dinner meeting and said that "some of these kids don't know what country this is. They think it's Bolivia."

Some, but not all, of Mr. Nixon's domestic advisers are convinced that the situation is critical. One of the more conservative aides contended that "we are facing the most severe internal security threat this country has seen since the Depression."

The officials have concluded that attempts to bring militants back into society's mainstream are futile.

The official view is that the radicals cannot be won over with welfare, electoral or draft reforms or by White House rhetoric. "It wouldn't make a bit of difference if the war and racism ended overnight," said a highly placed Nixon assistant.

"We're dealing with the criminal mind, with people who have snapped for some reason."

Accordingly, the administration (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Unity Cited As Brandt Ends Visit

Nixon Tacitly Backs East Policy

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt ended his talks with President Nixon yesterday without a public commendation of his Eastern policy.

Mr. Nixon, as already reported, privately reassured Mr. Brandt that he stood behind that policy of reconciliation but would not take a position on the negotiating tactics involved.

But the most the President said for the public record was a non-committal passage in his dinner toast remarks Friday evening at the White House. After praising Mr. Brandt's leadership "in maintaining the strength that is necessary to preserve freedom," Mr. Nixon added: "But yet also pursuing, as you have, a policy of negotiation which we hope will eventually take the place of confrontation in the very heart of Europe."

Yesterday, after the two leaders met again before Mr. Brandt flew off to Cape Kennedy for the Apollo-13 launch, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said only that "we have a positive attitude toward the normalization of relations" that Mr. Brandt has undertaken with Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin.

No Communiqué

There was no joint communiqué after their talks and, unlike the case of the recent visit of French President Georges Pompidou, the two leaders did not make farewell remarks before the press. Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon had called the talks with the chancellor "very worthwhile, very constructive and very complete."

The two men met much of the time alone since Mr. Brandt speaks fluent English. Cabinet-level officials and aides met in the cabinet room Friday and yesterday.

Mr. Ziegler stressed what other officials on both sides have said, that there are no outstanding German-American bilateral problems. Mr. Brandt wishes, and the Americans agree, to put such problems as American troop levels in Europe and how to pay the cost into a larger NATO context.

Mr. Brandt's Friday night toast stressed "partnership" as holding "paramount rank for us." He once again emphasized the theme of his other public appearances: continuing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Apollo-13 Is on Course After a Perfect Liftoff



Craft Passes Midpoint of Moon Flight

By Thomas O'Toole

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 12 (UPI).—Apollo-13 was headed on course for the moon's Fra Mauro Hills today after lifting off from Cape Kennedy yesterday right on time.

The spacecraft and its three-man crew, Navy Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., and civilian astronauts Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr., left launch pad 39-A at 1913 Greenwich mean time (2:13 p.m. local time), and went into orbit 110 miles above the earth.

● Apollo-13—The men and the mission. A full page report, Page 6.

11 minutes later, it circled the globe almost twice before heading out of earth orbit at 25,000 miles an hour toward the moon, 246,000 miles away.

Capt. Lovell radioed mission control at about 12 minutes past the scheduled wake-up time of 1913 GMT to announce that the crew had completed about five and a half hours sleep. At that point the spacecraft was more than 100,000 nautical miles en route to the moon and moving at about 5,400 feet a second. Except for a television broadcast at 0133 GMT tomorrow and a midcourse correction at 0154 and some star checking, the astronauts have nothing on the day's schedule.

At 2234 GMT tonight, the Apollo-13 was more than halfway to the moon.

The first scheduled course correction, planned for 0054 today, was cancelled because the course already was accurate enough.

"No sweat," said Capt. Lovell, the spacecraft commander, after the third-stage engine fired Apollo-13 out of earth orbit two and half hours after the launching. "We had a little vibration through most of the ride but everything went fine. We might have burned a couple of seconds too long."

"Can't ask for better than that," replied astronaut Joseph Kerwin from mission control in Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center.

A little later, the command craft was detached from the 60-foot-long upper stage engine body, moved out orbit 60 feet, turned around 180 degrees and slowly moved nose-to-nose to retrieve the four-legged landing craft. It was Mr. Swigert, the civilian who stepped in two days ago for Lt. Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly 2d as command module pilot, who handled this maneuver. Comdr. Mattingly was taken off the mission because he has been exposed to German measles, but, unlike the others in the crew, is not immune to the childhood disease.

"We have two birds," reported Capt. Lovell as the command module docked every so gently with the landing craft and pulled it out of its bay at the top of the third stage.

By 2300 GMT last night, the craft was more than 12,000 miles from earth and was already slowing down on the first leg of its three-day journey to the moon.

The astronauts are due to enter lunar orbit at 0033 Wednesday morning. They will circle the moon twice, in an orbit that takes them 65 miles from the moon at their closest and 180 miles at their most distant.

About five hours later, they will lower their two spacecraft toward the moon into a new and daring orbit and will put the two joined spacecraft, eight miles above the lunar surface.

This will be the first time in four voyages to the moon that this maneuver will be done by both spacecraft, and it is being done this time to save fuel aboard the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

TWO REACTIONS—While West German Chancellor Willy Brandt shades his eyes and strains to follow lift-off of Apollo-13, Wernher von Braun, deputy associate administrator for NASA planning, smiles at camera.

Fla. Governor in Contempt, Faces Fines in School Issue

By Bruce Galphin

TAMPA, Fla., April 12 (UPI).—But anticipating the order last Thursday, he told reporters at a news conference: "If he holds me in contempt, he'll plan on collecting any fines. I won't sign the check."

Judge Krentzman also found in civil contempt Kirk aides Robert D. Hoffman and Lloyd Hagaman, who had assisted in the governor's takeover of the Manatee Schools, and sheriff Richard W. Wellenfeld, who blocked federal marshals from removing them.

Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Hagaman, who had testified that they would have obeyed Gov. Kirk over the court, face \$1,000-a-day fines under conditions similar to Gov. Kirk's. Sheriff Wellenfeld, who agreed to obey the court, was not fined.

Judge Krentzman did not rule on the legality of Gov. Kirk's ousting the Manatee school superintendent and board. But he did order under the governor's orders "to take forthwith all necessary steps to insure full implementation of the plan of school desegregation."

Kirk Contention Rejected

The judge specifically rejected Gov. Kirk's contention that the matter was a state-federal conflict over which the district court has no jurisdiction.

Gov. Kirk is the third governor to be found in contempt of integration orders since the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Justice Douglas, often involved in controversy, drew publicly last week after publication of his 20th book, "Points of Rebellion," in which he said "violence may be the only effective response." In cases where "grievances pile high and most of the elected spokesmen represent the Establishment."

Speaking yesterday at County College in Dover, N.J., Mr. Douglas urged resistance against conservative pressures toward conformity in the country, but added that resistance should come through political action and not violence.

Mr. Douglas exhorted his audience to work for an overhauling of society's priorities and said college (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Agnew Calls for 'Good Look' At Record of Justice Douglas

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said yesterday that he is concerned as to the qualifications of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and urged that the justice's record be "thoroughly examined."

Mr. Agnew, interviewed on CBS, said that after such an inquiry it could be determined "whether there's any reason to take action."

The Vice-President's comment was in response to reports that House Minority Leader Gerald Ford was considering initiating impeachment procedures against Mr. Douglas, 71, an associate justice since 1939.

"It may be appropriate," Mr. Agnew said, "to look at some of his beliefs, among which, as I recall, is a statement that rebellion is justified in cases where the Establishment has acted the way it's acting at the present time."

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Nixon Planning to Keep Closer Eye on Radical Leftists

By James M. Naughton

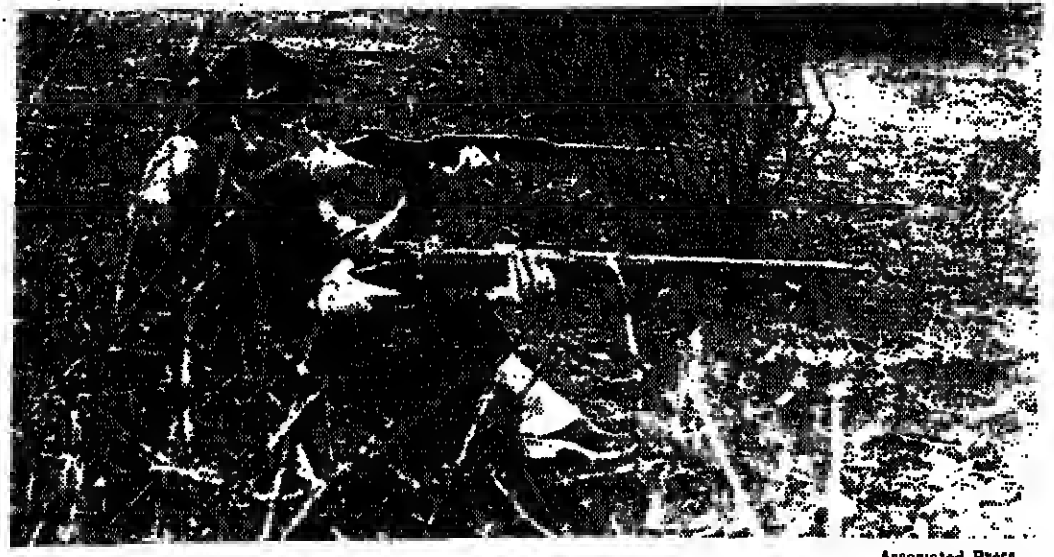
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On March 12, the same day that bombs exploded in three Manhattan office buildings, Mr. Nixon met over dinner in the White House with Irving Kristol,



RADICALS ARMING—Target practice at a range in Berkeley, Calif. An Associated Press survey found that radicals are arming themselves for an expected showdown of their expanding anarchistic alternate society with the establishment in the U.S.

professor of urban values at New York University.

One aide who attended the dinner said the discussion included attempts to draw paral-

lels between young white Americans from middle-class backgrounds who are resorting to violence and the Narodnik children of the mid-19th-century

Russian aristocracy who assassinated Czar Alexander II, and between militant American black nationalists and Algerian revolutionaries.

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Mattingly Feels 'Disappointed'

HOUSTON, April 13 (Reuters).—Astronaut Ken Mattingly, grounded after he was exposed to German measles, said last night that he felt very frustrated and very disappointed at missing the Apollo-13 moonshot.

But he added: "This program is far too mature and sophisticated to be based on personalities."

Asked how he felt about Charles Duke, the reserve crewman who first contracted the German measles, Comdr. Mattingly said: "I'm the only guy who feels worse than he does. And maybe I don't even feel worse than he does, either."

8 Demonstrators Arrested In Riot at Golda Meir's Home

JERUSALEM, April 12 (UPI).—Eight persons were arrested here yesterday in anti-government demonstrations, clashing in violence outside the residence of Premier Golda Meir.

They were protesting against the decision to settle 250 Jews in Hebron and against the cabinet's rejection of a reported invitation by President Gamal Abdel Nasser to meet Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress.

More than 100 persons, many of them members of leftist Israeli organizations, clashed with police in Jerusalem outside the walls of Mrs. Meir's home when a planned protest in Hebron was stopped.

Police officials had stopped the demonstrators near Bethlehem, on Jerusalem's southern outskirts, so they returned to Jerusalem to take the message to Mrs. Meir.

Some sought to scale the wall outside Mrs. Meir's house and were arrested. Others fought with police, and five were injured badly enough to require hospital treatment.

Earlier last week, students demonstrated against the Goldmann decision and clashed with police when they sought to block major intersections in sit-down strikes.

Eight in Court

JERUSALEM, April 12 (Reuters).—Jerusalem's District Court today brought charges against the eight people arrested.

They are accused of illegal gathering, criminal entrance into private property and disturbing the peace. The police asked for a quick presentation of the trial, and the hearing was set for May 8.

Near Suez Canal

Israeli Jets Raid Into Egypt; Arabs Strike Near Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, April 12 (UPI).—Israel sent its jets streaking into Egypt today and on the ground Arab guerrillas struck within eight miles of the capital, Jerusalem.

An Israeli military spokesman said the Israeli Air Force attacked Egyptian military targets in the southern sector of the Suez Canal in raids that lasted for 15 minutes.

All Israeli planes returned safely from the raid, he said.

It was the first Israeli air raid into Egypt since Friday and came after a weekend of sporadic fighting across the waterway in which four Israeli soldiers died and another five were wounded.

Jordan Reports 7 Killed

Yesterday a Jordanian military spokesman said Israeli aircraft killed seven people and wounded 18 when they attacked a funeral party in northern esh-Shuna, seven miles south of the Sea of Galilee.

Villagers told newsmen that French-built Israeli Mystere machine-gunned mourners as they left a graveyard after burying a local person.

Northern esh-Shuna has been a target for continued Israeli attacks against the northern Jordan valley.

Reports reaching Amman said the attack on the funeral party took place Friday.

Fla. Governor In Contempt

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1964, Orval Faubus was found in contempt for interfering with orders in Little Rock, Ark., and Ross Barnett in the University of Mississippi case. Neither was jailed, and neither paid any fine.

Although Judge Krentzman would have authority under civil contempt proceedings to order Gov. Kirk jailed until the governor agrees to comply with the court order, he did not.

Now did he find Gov. Kirk in contempt. But the governor must pay \$10,000 a day if he does not cease interfering with the court by midnight tonight and does not file a certificate of compliance with Judge Krentzman's court by noon tomorrow.

If Gov. Kirk fails to comply tomorrow, his \$10,000-a-day fine would be figured from yesterday. But if Gov. Kirk does comply tomorrow, the judge ruled that the governor would owe no fines.

In addition, Gov. Kirk will be in contempt unless officers and all other officers, assistants, servants, employees, agents and attorneys under his jurisdiction or command cease resisting the integration order.

Travelers quoted local residents as saying Israeli planes also strafed civilian cars between northern esh-Shuna and the major north Jordan township of Irbid.

Over the weekend, Arab guerrillas were active along the cease-fire lines, in the Gaza Strip and in the occupied town of Ramallah, only 15 minutes' drive from Jerusalem.

Ramallah was captured from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war. In the main square this morning, an Israeli military spokesman said, Arab guerrillas hurled a grenade at a passing Israeli border-police vehicle.

Witnesses on the spot said one of the border policemen grabbed the grenade and hurled it back into the street, where it exploded, wounding two local Arabs, one of them a policeman, and damaged nearby shops.

In Gaza town, Israeli security forces shot dead a local Arab trying to flee after he had been hit and asked to produce identification papers, an Israeli spokesman said.

Earlier the spokesman had announced eight Arab guerrillas were killed late last night in a clash with an Israeli patrol south of the Dead Sea. He said there were no Israeli casualties.

Rocket, Mortar Attacks

Over the weekend Arab guerrillas launched rocket and mortar attacks against 13 Israeli settlements in the Jordan and Beisan valleys along the Jordan River and along the Lebanese frontier.

Two Israeli civilians were wounded in the attacks, which caused only slight damage.

Military observers here linked the stepped-up military activity to the visit in Cairo of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco.

They said they believed the attacks were aimed at impressing on Mr. Sisco the gravity of the present Middle East situation, night in a clash with an Israeli patrol south of the Dead Sea.

Mr. Sisco is expected to arrive here Tuesday for talks with Israeli leaders following his discussions in Cairo.

Nazi Camp Victims Mourned by 10,000

HANNOVER, April 12 (Reuters).—About 10,000 mourners from all over the world attended today's memorial service in Belsen—the Nazi extermination camp near here where about 49,000 people, mostly Jews, fell victim to the Hitler regime.

Today's service, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the camp's liberation by British troops, was attended by Israeli Ambassador Ben Horin and high-ranking West German state and government officials.

E. Germans Hold Defense Maneuvers

Big Exercise Follows Brandt-Stoph Talks

BERLIN, April 12 (UPI).—The East German Communists disclosed today that they have conducted large-scale civilian defense maneuvers in the southwestern part of their territory, the area where Chancellor Willy Brandt met Premier Willy Stoph at Erfurt last month.

The exercise, which involved civilians as well as the military, was seen as a response by the regime to the enthusiasm shown by many East Germans for Mr. Brandt and his new policy of seeking a détente.

Neues Deutschland, the East German Communist party newspaper, said that the war games were held in "the last few days" and had served the purpose of reaffirming the Communists' determination to defend our workers' and peasants' state and the achievements of the workers.

The Communists are known to have been worried by the jubilation accorded the chancellor by several thousand East Germans at Erfurt on March 19.

Reason for Attacks

This fear of repercussions among their own population is believed to be the prime reason for continued attacks against Mr. Brandt and his government in all East German news media since the meeting.

However, the Communists have officially denied that they made any arrests at Erfurt in connection with the summit meeting and have also denied reports that they barred the Erfurt area to West German visitors.

They said that at least 400 West Germans were presently in the Erfurt area visiting relatives.

The civilian defense exercise, the first ever to have been publicly announced by the East Germans, "found the widest consent and support of the residents in the exercise area," the newspaper said.

The para-military workers' militia and other large elements of the population, drafted into civilian defense organizations, as well as the military participated.

Despite the action in East Germany, the Communists appear to be ready to go through with the second Brandt-Stoph meeting, scheduled to be held at Kassel, West Germany, next month.

But the East Germans insist that Bonn must grant them full recognition at Kassel or as a result of that meeting.

Brandt Ends Visit to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

American military presence in Europe, "without which there can be no security for all of us," efforts to solve economic relations between the United States and the envisaged enlargement of the Common Market.

Mr. Brandt returned to Bonn today.

Reporting on the chancellor's visit to the United States, Conrad Ahlers said that both sides believed negotiations with the East were necessary as long as they did not endanger the Atlantic Alliance.

Mr. Brandt returned to Bonn today.

"Both sides have quite a free hand but this room to maneuver is only possible if both sides realize that there is a limit... beyond which the Atlantic partnership would be endangered," Mr. Ahlers said.

He appeared to dispel widely held fears in the West German press that the United States was moving too quickly in its contacts with Eastern Europe which might compromise the interest of the Western allies.

Somalia Accepts E. German Ties; Test for Brandt

BERLIN, April 12 (UPI).—East Germany presented West German Chancellor Willy Brandt with a difficult problem yesterday, announcing that it has established diplomatic relations with the East African republic of Somalia.

Somalia is the first nation to extend diplomatic recognition to East Germany since Mr. Brandt came to power in October and will complicate Mr. Brandt's policy of improving ties with Eastern Europe.

West German policy under the 30 years of Christian Democratic rule, which ended with Mr. Brandt's election, was to break off relations with any nation that recognized East Germany.

Strauss Is Re-Elected Bavarian Party Chief

MUNICH, April 12 (Reuters).—Former West German Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss yesterday was overwhelmingly re-elected chairman of the Christian Social Union party, the autonomous Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democrats.

He polled 477 of the 500 valid votes at the CSU party congress here. Mr. Strauss, party chairman for the past nine years, is perhaps the strongest critic of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik—negotiations with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany—in an attempt to ease tensions and gain a post-war peace treaty in Europe.

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CLOSE—Paul House, the 2-year-old who passed his German measles along to Astronaut Charles Duke, who in turn came in contact with the Apollo-13 crewmen, watches the mission launching on a television set at his family home in Houston.

Apollo-13 on Course for Moon Landing

(Continued from Page 1)

landing craft. By using the command craft's higher engine to power down toward the moon the first time, Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise will save about 14 seconds worth of fuel, which they can well use on their landing.

The landing is set to take place at 0555 GMT Thursday, after the three men circle the moon ten times together. When Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise finally enter the landing craft and leave Mr. Swigert behind, Mr. Swigert will return to an orbit 70 miles above the moon to await the return of the other two astronauts and to put himself in position to fly a rescue mission if he needs to do so.

Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise will land in a valley less than a mile wide nestled in the Fra Mauro Hills, a highland region of the moon about 120 miles east of the Apollo-12 landing site and 500 miles south of the Sea of Rains, the largest of the moon's waterless seas.

Scientists believe the Fra Mauro Hills are some of the oldest places on the moon, being made of clumps of debris that rained down on the moon when the Sea of Rains was formed hundreds of millions of years ago by a giant meteor collision.

Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise are due to get out of their landing craft twice. During the first walk, which is to last four hours, they will deploy a set of five scientific instruments and operate a lunar drill for the first time.

The second walk is to last as long as five hours and will take the astronauts up a 400-foot hill to the edge of a crater called Cone Crater. It is here that scientists believe they will find rocks and debris that came from as far as 60 miles beneath the moon's surface at the time the Sea of Rains was formed to the north.

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt were among spectators who viewed the launch.

Former Gaullist Soustelle Forms Political Group

LYONS, France, April 12 (Reuters).—Jacques Soustelle, former Gaullist minister who spent seven years in self-imposed exile after being charged with plotting against the state, today announced the formation of a new political group taking ideas from both the left and right.

Mr. Soustelle, who returned to France from exile in 1968, said in a speech here that the new "Progress and Liberty" group was set up by 200 delegates from all over France meeting in Lyons.

The group will defend left ideas of liberty but will take from the right the need for order, said Mr. Soustelle, a former governor general of Algeria and information minister.

Mr. Soustelle outlined a wide-ranging program which included support for British entry in the Common Market. He attacked current French government policy for favoring the Arab world, maintaining an arms embargo on Israel and reviving in France "abominable anti-Semitism."

He said his new group is not a political party but a broadly based movement open to everyone.

Valais Women Get Vote

SION, Switzerland, April 12 (UPI).—Valais today became the eighth of the 26 Swiss cantons to introduce women's suffrage in cantonal matters. By a vote of 26,263 to 9,996, males of the canton on the Italian-French border adopted political equality for women.

On everybody's mind yesterday was the fact that Mr. Swigert was a last-minute replacement for Comdr. Mattingly, but Apollo officials pointedly avoided making any reference to the substitution.

The only one to refer to the replacement at all was the NASA administrator, Dr. Thomas O. Paine, who spoke briefly to a news pool of two reporters in the Cape Kennedy firing room about three hours before launch.

"It was a tough decision to make," Dr. Paine said. "We hated to leave Ken, but we are sure Jack will do a good job."

One of the reporters asked Dr. Paine what he would do if Comdr. Mattingly does not come down with the meekles next week as forecast by Dr. Charles Berry, director of medical operations at the Manned Spacecraft Center.

"If Mattingly doesn't get the meekles," he said with a wry smile, "someone is going to hold Chuck Berry by the arm while we let Mattingly punch him in the nose."

The astronauts were awakened at 8:58 a.m. local time and ate the classic astronaut breakfast of orange juice, steak and eggs just before 9:30.

Suited up by 10 a.m., Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise were sitting in the right and left couches of the command craft at 10:32. When they were settled in, Mr. Swigert slipped into the center couch, the hatch was closed and the three men began the three-hour job of checking out their spacecraft and launching vehicle.

Launch came right on time at 2:13 p.m. into an almost cloudless Florida sky.

Lifting slowly off launch pad 39-A, the 36-story-tall Saturn-5 rocket seemed to rise straight into the air, then build up speed and turn out toward the sea, its 400-foot-long tongue of flame visible in the sky for almost two minutes.

Launch operations director Walter Kapryan later explained that Apollo-13 weighed 36,000 pounds more than previous Apollos, all of it extra fuel loaded into the rocket's three stages.

The reason for the extra fuel load is that Apollo officials wanted to test out a lift-off trajectory carrying more weight, along, since later Apollo flights, starting with Apollo-16, will have that much more weight in the spacecraft.

"It seemed almost like an eternity," Mr. Kapryan said, "before that rocket cleared the pad."

The Saturn's giant first stage fired perfectly, and on lifting the craft to a height of 45 miles it cut off right on time, with the second stage firing one second after the first stage fell away.

For some unexplained reason, the second stage's center engine shut down two minutes and seven seconds sooner than it should have.

But the computers on the giant rocket sensed the early shutdown and forced the four outboard engines to burn 34 seconds longer to make up most of the loss.

Then, at nine minutes after lift-off, the second stage fell away and the third stage took over the powered portion of the flight. Again, computers told the third stage single engine to burn an extra 34 seconds and this extra thrust was enough to make up the entire loss caused by the early shutdown of the second stage engine.

Aboard the command craft, the crew was quiet but obviously quite impressed by it all.

"It sure is good to be up here again," Capt. Lovell said.

At 2:24 p.m. the crew of Apollo-13 slipped into orbit around the earth and began moving outward across the coast of West Africa.

"Boy, you just can't beat it up here," said Mr. Swigert.

"As usual," said the veteran Capt. Lovell, "we're beginning to see a beautiful sunrise."

One consequence of the substitution of Mr. Swigert for Comdr. Mattingly was the postponement today of a photography experiment because Mr. Swigert lacks the training for it. Mr. Swigert also apologized for a card listing lunar orbit activities. Ground controllers said they would read it to him later.

The astronauts also were unable to give flight surgeons requested readings on their radiation count meters today because, as Capt. Lovell said, "we left them all in the (space) suits which are now nicely tucked away."

Here's a Poser For the T-Men

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 12 (UPI).—Astronaut John L. Swigert Jr., the late replacement in the crew of Apollo-13, left the earth in such a hurry he forgot to file his income tax return.

"Have you guys filed your income tax?" asked the capsule communicator, Joseph Kerwin, after the astronauts woke up today. The filing deadline is Wednesday.

"Hey listen," said Mr. Swigert, "that's not funny. Things happened real fast down here and I do need an extension."

There was some laughter from space, but Mr. Swigert added: "I'm really serious."

A spokesman at the Internal Revenue Service in Washington explained that citizens outside the United States are automatically given an extension until June 15.

By qualifying for the flight and saving a one-month delay in the mission, the rookie astronaut has saved taxpayers \$800,000.

Communist Forces Continue To Attack Green Beret Camp

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—Communist forces today attacked a U.S. Special Forces camp near the besieged Dak Seang outpost in the Central Highlands, military spokesmen said.

At least 60 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in the two-hour battle. About 30 defenders at the Dak Pek Civilian Irregular Defense Group (CIDG) camp also died.

The Communists used explosive charges to break briefly through the perimeter of Dak Pek, one of a string of Green Beret camps along the Cambodian and Laotian frontiers, north of Dak Seang and 310 miles northeast of Saigon.

Heavy fighting also erupted this afternoon half a mile from Dak Seang. The CIDG outpost has been under siege by North Vietnamese forces for 12 days.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said troops from the 42d Infantry Regiment, supported by helicopter gunships and artillery batteries, killed 23 North Vietnamese. One government soldier was killed and six were wounded.

Spokesmen said nearly 1,400 Communists have been slain around Dak Seang during the siege. Government losses are 105 dead and 438 wounded, while 11 Americans have been killed and 43 wounded. Nine Americans were killed in the crashes of three C-7 Caribou transports over Dak Seang. About 600 fresh South Vietnamese infantrymen yesterday reinforced the remote outpost.

Late Saturday and early today, U.S. B-57 bombers flew six strikes over jungles 12 to 25 miles south of Dak Seang, dropping more than 540 tons of bombs on Communist positions.

The command said Communist forces carried out 42 attacks against allied units or installations in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today.

U.S. armored troops supported by fighter-bombers, helicopters and artillery also killed 28 guerrilla troops in fighting near the Cambodian border, military spokesmen said today.

Troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division using armored personnel carriers clashed twice with guerrilla infantrymen Saturday 72 miles northwest of Saigon and two miles from the Cambodian frontier. U.S. casualties were two killed and three wounded.

Two U.S. marines also were killed and 12 wounded Saturday in a booby trap explosion ten miles southwest of the northern city of Da Nang.

4 Saigon Papers Seized

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—Four Vietnamese-language papers were confiscated today at government orders for carrying stories of police torture of alleged Communist students.

The seizure brought to 14 the editions of seven newspapers that the government has confiscated since Jan. 1 under the federal newspaper code, which permits such action if it "endangers national security."

Salon university and high school students have demonstrated against the government for the past month. About 25 students have been arrested for pro-Communist activity.

Newsmen Limited

SAIGON, April 12 (AP).—The South Vietnamese have clamped down in the past week on newsmen

(covering the war, barring them from Cambodian border areas and refusing to let them go into the field with certain equipment).

The top South Vietnamese information officer, Lt. Col. Tran Van An, said today his knowledge of a high-level decision to impose a news blackout. But he admitted that local commanders had decided to bar newsmen from border areas, and that he was trying to have these orders rescinded.

Newsmen were barred from the Dak Seang Special Forces camp. The South Vietnamese command claims that more than 1,400 North Vietnamese have been killed in fighting around the camp, and that more than 100 South Vietnamese and 11 Americans also have died, are openly disputed by many newsmen here.

Communists Attack Post In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

be abolished, urging the ousting of the Viet Cong from Cambodia, and denouncing Prince Norodom Sihanouk, deposed as head of state last month by the new regime.

Meanwhile, military guards followed an attempt by Viet Cong guerrillas to block Phnom Penh's central railway station. A fuel tank at the station was damaged, but there were no casualties.

Red Mountain Post

KAMPOT, Cambodia, April 12 (AP).—A combined Viet Cong and North Vietnamese force has moved into Cambodia's Elephant Mountains, probably to establish a command post for operations in Cambodia, military sources said today.

The mountains are about 75 miles southwest of Phnom Penh and 30 miles from the South Vietnam border. The area was used as headquarters by the Communist Viet Minh during the war against the French in the early 1950s.

The development changes the tactical situation faced by the Cambodians. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were not in the sector during the years Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's deposed premier, allowed them to use border areas of Cambodia as a sanctuary.

Permission to Attack

PHNOM PENH, April 12 (UPI).—Cambodian troops and planes have been given permission to attack Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops inside Cambodia's borders, an army spokesman said today.

The order follows reports that Viet Cong forces control Phnom Penh. The development changes the tactical situation faced by the Cambodians. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were not in the sector during the years Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's deposed premier, allowed them to use border areas of Cambodia as a sanctuary.

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Somalia Accepts E. German Ties; Test for Brandt

BERLIN, April 12 (UPI).—East Germany presented West German Chancellor Willy Brandt with a difficult problem yesterday, announcing that it has established diplomatic relations with the East African republic of Somalia.

Somalia is the first nation to extend diplomatic recognition to East Germany since Mr. Brandt came to power in October and will complicate Mr. Brandt's policy of improving ties with Eastern Europe.

West German policy under the 30 years of Christian Democratic rule, which ended with Mr. Brandt's election, was to break off relations with any nation that recognized East Germany.

Strauss Is Re-Elected Bavarian Party Chief

MUNICH, April 12 (Reuters).—Former West German Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss yesterday was overwhelmingly re-elected chairman of the Christian Social Union party, the autonomous Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democrats.

He polled 477 of the 500 valid votes at the CSU party congress here. Mr. Strauss, party chairman for the past nine years, is perhaps the strongest critic of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik—negotiations with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany—in an attempt to ease tensions and gain a post-war peace treaty in Europe.

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Report Says GIs Mistreated Prisoners Long Before My Lai

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—A Pentagon spokesman said yesterday that the Army would not comment on Mr. Hersh's article.

House Study Set

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—A special House subcommittee investigating the alleged My Lai massacre will begin formal hearings this Wednesday and plans to develop additional information.

Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D. La., chairman of the Armed Services Committee panel, said yesterday that all of the sessions would be closed. He also made it plain that virtually no information would be forthcoming until the subcommittee completed its study and was ready to issue a report.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—A magazine account of the events at My Lai reports that the American unit involved had begun to mistreat its prisoners and "to be less discriminating" about who was or was not a Viet Cong member before the alleged massacre

Minnesota Judge Called Favorite

Nixon Weighs 3 for Supreme Court

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—A high administration official said yesterday that President Nixon had narrowed his choice for a new Supreme Court justice to three federal judges: Harry A. Blackmun of Minnesota, Edward T. Gignoux of Maine and Alfred T. Goodwin of Oregon.

The source, who has been involved in the decision-making process and who asked that he not be identified, indicated that Judge Blackmun appeared now to have the best chance to be nominated. He was in Washington Friday.

Other sources said Mr. Nixon

planned to disclose his choice by the middle of next week. At the White House, Ron Ziegler, the President's secretary, said "a number of people are under consideration." Asked specifically about Judge Blackmun, he said: "It would be folly for me [to] imply that Judge Blackmun is not under consideration."

The Fortas Seat

Mr. Nixon's first two nominees for the seat left vacant by the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas last year—Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. of South Carolina and Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Florida—were rejected by the Senate.

Following Judge Carswell's defeat last week, Mr. Nixon said he would not nominate another Southerner for the position.

Judge Blackmun sits on a federal appeals court, Judges Gignoux and Goodwin on federal district courts. Legal experts here said yesterday that each had a record of being a "strict constructionist" but that none appeared to be as conservative as either Judge Haynsworth or Judge Carswell.

Last week, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were in the cities where the three judges live, apparently checking on their backgrounds.

Judge Blackmun is 61 years old, and Mr. Nixon has indicated in the past that he preferred a younger man. But administration officials noted that the President had abandoned one of his earlier requisites—that the nominee be a Southerner—and would probably be willing to relax the age criterion.

Judge Gignoux is 53 and Judge Goodwin is 47. Judge Blackmun is a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which has its headquarters in St. Louis.

A Republican and a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, he is reported to be a close personal friend of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who is also a Minnesotan.

Similar Record

The striking feature about Judge Blackmun, according to lawyers who have studied his decisions, is his similarity to Mr. Burger as judge.

Both are relatively liberal on civil-rights questions but are clearly conservative on issues concerning the legal rights of criminal suspects.

President Nixon and Attorney General John N. Mitchell have repeatedly criticized court decisions that expanded the rights of those accused of crimes.

Judge Gignoux was appointed to the U.S. District Court in Maine by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1957. Because of the light case load in Maine, he has often helped in federal courts outside the state. Last week he was in New Orleans, sitting on the court of appeals there.

He is recognized as one of the country's outstanding experts on bankruptcy law. He is a member of the ethics committees of both the U.S. Judicial Conference and the American Bar Association.

Judge Goodwin is regarded as the most liberal of the three candidates. He was a member of the Oregon Supreme Court until this year, when President Nixon appointed him to the federal bench.

While on the Oregon Supreme Court, Judge Goodwin wrote among others an opinion requiring that a cross be removed from a public park in Eugene, Ore.

The Mitchell Saga: She Gets Aide For Press Issues

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—Mrs. Martha Mitchell, wife of the attorney general, has hired a press aide in the midst of her latest controversy, generated by her 2 a.m. telephone call to a newspaper in her home state, Arkansas.

She created a major stir last week when she telephoned the Arkansas Gazette and urged it to "crucify" Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., for his vote against the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell.

Mrs. Kay Westendick, former women's editor of the Houston Post, arrived at the Justice Department Thursday for a briefing from Attorney General John N. Mitchell and to look "at the correspondence file." She went on the Mitchell's private payroll Friday.

Even more disturbing than the increasing number of warheads ready for delivery by the Soviet Union, the report said, is the "qualitative" aspect of current research and development programs. "It is improvements in the efficiency of guidance systems rather

than in the efficiency of nuclear explosives which have aroused fears that either the Soviet Union or the United States might have to destroy the bulk of the other's ICBMs by a surprise attack," the institute said.

"In this way, the whole future of land-based ICBMs has been called into question, since it begins to seem possible that no amount of protection for ICBM silos can compensate for improvements in accuracy now in prospect."

On the American side, the institute mentioned these programs: the design of new land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and the deployment of improved submarine-launched vehicles (SLBMs), the testing of multiple warheads, the multiple independent re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) and deployment of an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system.

Solid-Fuel ICBM Soviet developments, according to the institute, include first deployment of a solid-fuel ICBM, testing and possible early deployment of a multiple warhead more advanced than that now deployed around Moscow.

Against the background of these developments, the institute commented that "the urgency and importance" of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks "are obvious."

The report expressed the fear that current trends might upset the delicate U.S.-Soviet "deterrent relationship" and "increase the relative attraction of a first-strike surprise attack."

For example, the report said: "Area defense ABM systems, in as far as they might be thought to defend civilian population effectively against a major retaliatory attack, could tend to loosen the restraints of deterrence."

The institute was, as always, careful to criticize no country. But the figures it gives will almost certainly be used in the United States to counter Pentagon arguments that it is the Soviet Union which is forcing the nuclear arms race.

President Nixon is now under pressure from the Senate and from his own disarmament advisers to propose to Moscow a moratorium on ABM and MIRV development.

One table in the 114-page pamphlet gives the institute's estimate of the number of warheads now "deliverable by U.S. and Soviet offensive strategic delivery systems." These are the figures:

UNITED STATES
Delivery Systems Warheads
ICBMs (land-based) .. 1,054
SLBMs (submarine) .. 1,328
Manned bombers .. 1,853
Total .. 4,235

SOVIET UNION
Delivery Systems Warheads
ICBMs .. 1,300
SLBMs .. 230
Manned bombers .. 450
Total .. 1,880

Another table gives the types of delivery systems in greater detail.



TALKS TALKS—President Nixon conferring with Gerard Smith who heads the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks opening Thursday in Vienna.

Cautious, Flexible, Secret

Nixon Gives Last Instructions for SALT

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP).—President Nixon yesterday gave "final instructions" to his negotiating team at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which resume in Vienna on Thursday.

In reporting this, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon "wished them well." The President met for 50 minutes with the group in the cabinet room.

He said only that the delegation is going to Vienna "with a very constructive attitude," and that "they are going there to accomplish something."

Missing was delegate Harold Brown, president of the California Institute of Technology and former

Air Force secretary, but Mr. Ziegler said he will join the group tomorrow. They will fly first to Brussels and then go on to Vienna.

Also joining the group is J. Graham Parsons, 62-year-old former envoy to Sweden, who will be a backup man for Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, twice envoy to the Soviet Union. Mr. Thompson intends to stay in Vienna only a short time, and Mr. Parsons will be his substitute as State's man. However, Mr. Parsons has no background in the arms control field.

President Nixon's negotiators have cautious instructions for limited proposals on how to curb the

arms race in strategic nuclear weapons.

The details remain both secret and flexible enough to accommodate whatever proposals may be offered by the Soviet Union. But the account is on caution.

On the basis of information now available, this is the American posture: There will be no initial offer of a freeze across the board, as suggested in the resolution passed last week by the Senate. Rather, the initial U.S. proposal is likely to be a limited one designed to quantitatively control rival land-based nuclear-tipped intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

The one chance for a general freeze arises from the unlikely possibility that both sides could agree at an early date in the talks on the range of a comprehensive agreement. Then there might be a freeze as a negotiating aid while the agreement was being drafted.

The basic reasons for this cautious approach appear to be two: One is the expectation that the Soviet Union will put forward only a limited agreement proposal. The other is the difficult problem of verifying a comprehensive agreement that would necessarily include accounting for all new multiple warheads, the American independently targetable type known as MIRV, and the Soviet version, known as MRV.

No Clues

On the first point, it is said there that since the close of the initial round of SALT talks in Helsinki last December the United States has received no clues to what the Soviet position will be at Vienna.

But the expectation is that the collective leadership in the Kremlin, already plagued by serious internal economic problems and by its continuing hostility with China, will be loath to take much of a risk in what it proposes at Vienna. The United States thinks it has thought ahead about all possible Soviet proposals, both cautious and bold, and is ready to handle any sort of offer.

On the second point—MIRVs and MRVs—as recently as last week, the high-level administration panel on the verification problem was still arguing over new factors then being introduced. Exactly what these new factors were has not been learned. But officials involved are not convinced that testing of Soviet MRVs could be adequately monitored to prevent cheating.

There also is a worry here that a temporary freeze, such as that suggested by the Senate, would find the United States in difficulty if it discovered evidence of possible Soviet cheating. Hence the limitation of any moratorium to a period in which an agreement is within sight.

Agnew Asks Justice 'Look'

(Continued from Page 1)

communities should be "the citadels of dissent," against the pressures of conformity.

Mr. Agnew said, "It seems rather unusual for a man on the bench to advocate rebellion and revolution, and possibly we would take a good look at what the justice is saying and what he thinks, particularly in view of the fact that two fine judges have been denied seats on the bench for statements that are much less reprehensible than those made, in my opinion, by Justice Douglas."

His reference was to Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. of South Carolina and Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Florida, President Nixon's rejected nominees for the Supreme Court.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

As Other Labor Disputes Continue

Judge Orders Air Controllers Back, Situation Is Improving

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The government reported "a continuing improvement" in the "situation" of the nation's air traffic controllers, who were ordered by a federal judge to return to work or produce evidence that they are really ill.

"Reports from all the 21 continental air route centers show a continuing improvement," the Federal Aviation Administration said.

U.S. District Judge George S. Hart issued the back-to-work order yesterday, but refused the government's request to fine those controllers falsely reporting they are sick—a factor that observers said could persuade many controllers to return to work.

Attorney F. Lee Bailey, executive director of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, said after the court hearing that he expected to see "some controllers begin checking in."

The FAA said today "the number of absences continued downward after reaching the peak of 1,847 on March 30. Yesterday, 1,014 were absent throughout the system, compared with 1,076 on Friday." There was no total for Sunday.

Of the six control centers that have been hit hardest, the FAA said "three worked themselves off the problem list, including Minneapolis, Cleveland and Chicago." The remaining "problem centers," the FAA said, are New York, Kansas City and Denver.

Truck Strike Threatened

The Chicago area trucking industry continued its lockout of 35,000 drivers today, on the eve of a threatened all-out strike by local Teamsters demanding a wage settlement higher than that in a proposed national contract.

The Teamsters had staged selective strikes, leading to the lockout Friday. But spokesmen for both of the city's trucking unions said they would strike tomorrow any company that does not agree to a wage increase of \$1.65 an hour over three years. The national settlement calls for a \$1.10 an-hour increase.

The Chicago dispute could jeopardize the national pact since Teamsters elsewhere in the country who still must vote on the pact were showing reluctance to settle for anything less than the Chicago drivers. Teamsters Local 300 at Milwaukee unanimously rejected the national pact today.

Louis Peick, executive secretary of the Chicago Teamsters Local 705, said today more than 850 independent carriers have agreed to the \$1.65 pay boost, including companies belonging to the Illinois Motor Truck Operators Association.

There were scattered wildcat walkouts yesterday by railroad shopcraft workers unhappy with a contract imposed by Congress.

but the railroads said operations were unimpaired.

In Los Angeles, there is a threat of a teachers' strike tomorrow. No further negotiating sessions for the weekend were scheduled between teachers and officials of the nation's second-largest school system.

In Boston, a strike by about 200 editorial workers closed down the Record American, New England's largest daily.

A newspaper shutdown was also feared in New York, where ten unions have been negotiating with four newspapers: The New York Times, the Daily News, the Post and the Long Island Press.

Sunday Papers: A Hidden Cost

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP).—The Sunday editions of The New York Times and the Daily News cost the city \$13.2 million a year to remove, the head of the sanitationmen's union said yesterday. He said that corporate contributors to the garbage heap should pay an additional tax to pay for collection.

John J. Delury, head of the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, singled out the newspapers at a hearing of a House committee on environmental education.

Mr. Delury said the cost of clearing away the Sunday papers amounted to 7.8 percent of the sanitation budget.

He also said soft-drink companies that don't recycle bottles should pay more.

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U.S. Doctors Denounce Plan To Gauge Child's Criminality

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).

Three professional organizations have denounced a proposal to predict potential criminality by giving psychological tests to every 6- and 8-year-old child. The proposal has already won President Nixon's personal interest.

Psychologists, psychiatrists and sociologists on Friday, March 24, characterized the language as "ridiculous," "absurd" and "ignorant," and "no support whatsoever" to describe the plan. It was proposed to the President last winter by Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker, a former personal physician to Mr. Nixon.

The proposal was forwarded to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with the statement that "the President asks your opinion as to the advisability of setting up pilot projects embodying some of these approaches."

There are 12,612,000 children 6- and 8 years old in the United States.

"Emphatically Negative"

A department spokesman refused to comment except to say that a response has been drafted but has not yet been sent to the White House. Other sources said professionals in the department responded "to the proposal 'emphatically in the negative.'"

Public criticism is taking essentially two forms—challenges of Dr. Hutschnecker's credentials and descriptions of the impossibility of conducting reliable psychological tests of potential criminality.

Dr. Hutschnecker treated Mr. Nixon in the 1950s when Mr. Nixon was Vice President. At the time, Dr. Hutschnecker practiced internal medicine in New York City; subsequently he turned to psychosomatic medicine.

Dr. Hutschnecker is not certified as a medical specialist in psychiatry. Dr. W. C. Barton, medical director of the American Psychiatric Association, said today, "I have no knowledge of his proposal, nor any support whatsoever within the profession of psychiatry."

"Lack of Understanding"

Dr. Kenneth B. Little, speaking Friday for the 30,000-member American Psychological Association, said: "Dr. Hutschnecker shows a complete lack of understanding as to what psychological tests can or cannot do or even what they were meant to do."

The error range for even the best of tests could reach 50 percent, he said. "The damage to the child and the family of erroneous classification is not possible to estimate."

Dr. Edmund R. Vollart, chief executive of the American Sociological Association, appearing with Dr. Little at a news conference, said that social environment, not personality, is the principal cause of difficulty.

"The notion that anyone knows what 'the criminal mind' is in a 6-year-old is absurd."

3,000 Flee Fire On Vegas Strip

LAS VEGAS, Nev., April 12 (Reuters).—Three thousand persons fled to safety when fire swept the 1,400-room Stardust Hotel on the Las Vegas gambling strip yesterday.

A fireman was killed and 11 persons were overcome by smoke. The blaze caused damage estimated at more than \$1 million.

Firemen said the blaze began in a ground-floor storage room. Two hours after firemen left the hotel's casino, partially waterlogged by the automatic sprinkler system, was back in business, with gamblers crowding round the tables.

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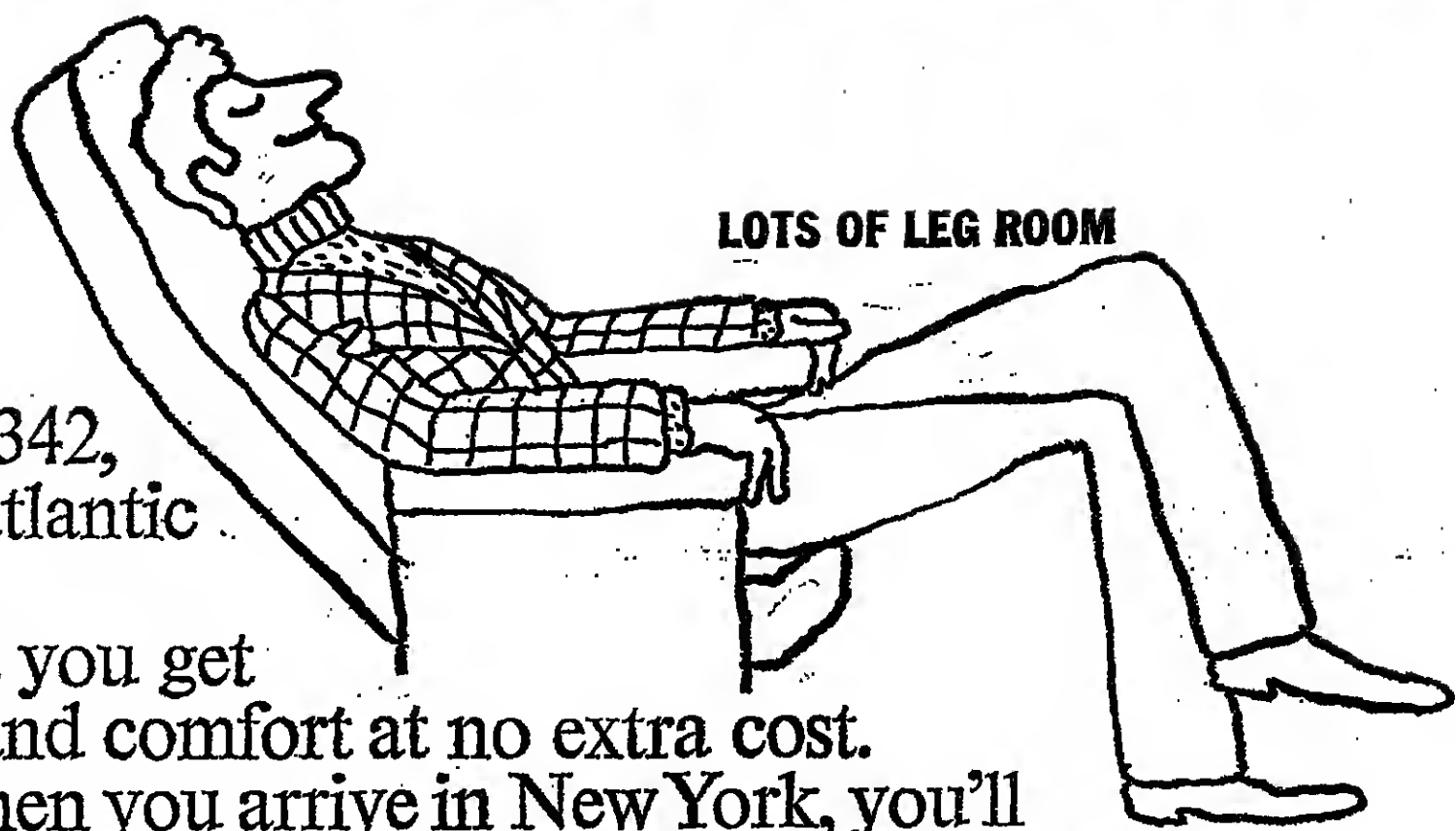
And the amazing thing is that you get all of this extra room and comfort at no extra cost.

More than that, when you arrive in New York, you'll discover a brand new roomier terminal. TWA's Flight Wing One.

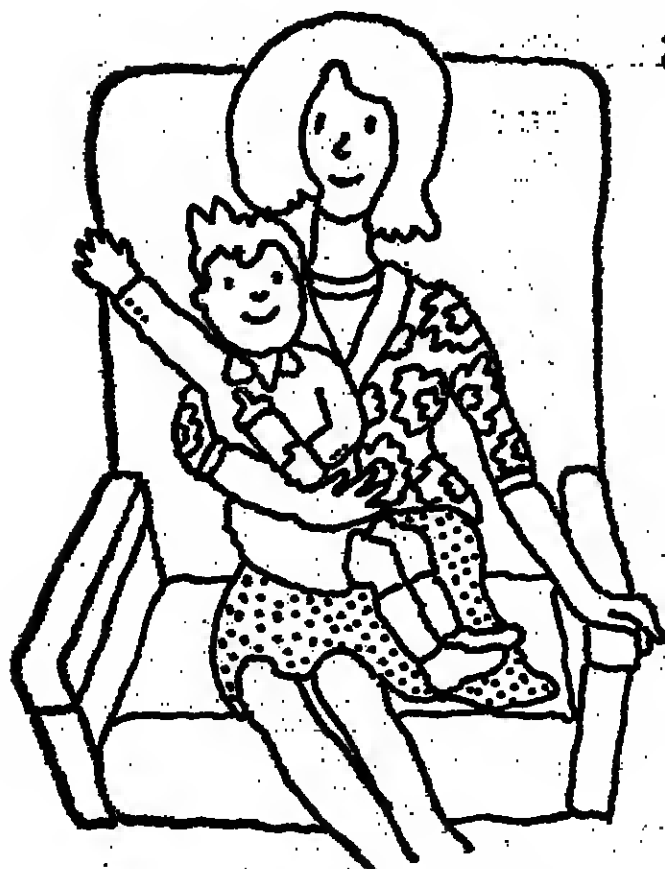
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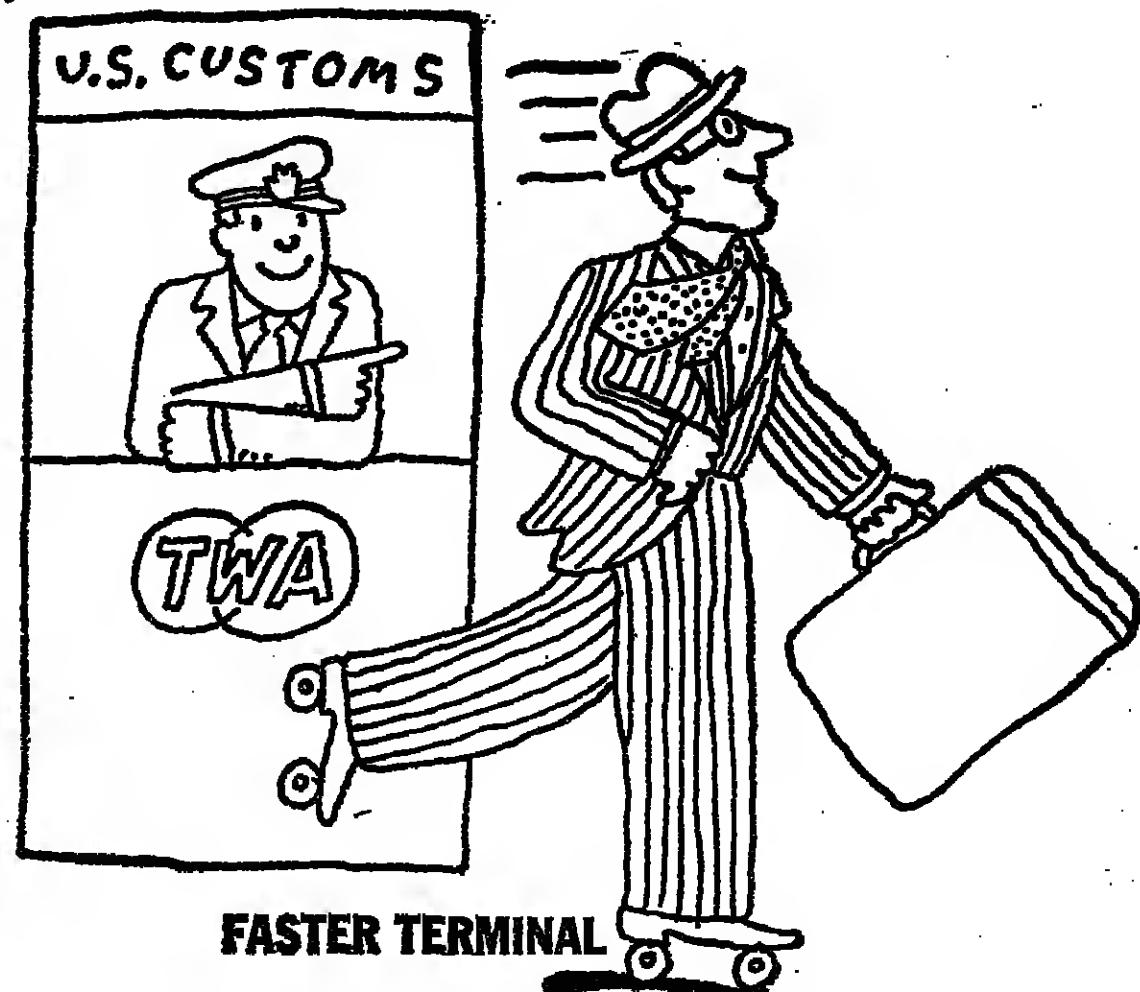
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FASTER TERMINAL

Apollo-13 Mission Theme: 'From the Moon, Science'

Holes to Give Vital Clues About Moon

By Walter Sullivan

HOUSTON (N.Y.T.)—The scientific experiments to be carried out by the Apollo-13 astronauts and by means of the instruments they leave on the moon may prove to be the most revealing in man's early exploration of that body.

While data will be gathered on a dozen or more phenomena unobservable from earth, probably the most important of the new procedures will be the drilling of three 10-foot holes.

One will provide a cross-section of material that has accumulated on the moon over a time span measured, perhaps, in billions of years. The other two will be used, starting some 20 days after the astronauts leave and conditions in the holes have returned to normal, to measure the outward flow of heat from the moon's interior.

As on the previous Apollo landings, a nest of scientific instruments, including a package of seismometers to record moon quakes, is to be left behind. With two seismic stations at the Apollo-12 and Apollo-13 sites, 110 miles apart, it should be possible for the first time to determine the locations of events producing moon quakes.

This, plus the heat-flow measurements, could resolve a long-standing argument. Some believe the moon, like the earth, has hot, molten rock in its interior, accounting for the rivers of dark material that seem to have flowed across the lunar surface in comparatively recent times.

Others say the interior of the moon is relatively cool and that volcanic activity has played little or no role in forming the younger features. If so, on the moon, unlike the earth, there would be little internal seismic activity.

The Apollo-12 and Apollo-13 seismic stations should show whether or not the lunar interior is hot and churning. The heat flow measurements should also shed light on the problem. On earth, while heat flow to the surface is not readily apparent (except in such activities as volcanoes and hot springs), it can be recorded anywhere on the earth's surface. It has proved a valuable index of activity hidden far below.

Nature of the Moon

Knowledge of the lunar interior is basic to the broader question of the very nature of the moon—the extent of its resemblance to the earth in the moon's present state, its history and its manner of formation.

The Apollo-13 seismic package will be the third landed on the moon. However, the first, set up during the original Apollo-11 mission, was powered by sunlight and limited its transmissions of data to the two-week lunar day.

The nest of instruments set up on Apollo-12, and the one to be established on this mission, are powered by SNAP-27, an atomic battery in which the radioactive decay of plutonium-238 generates electricity. The operational lifetime of the battery and instruments is expected to be more than one year.

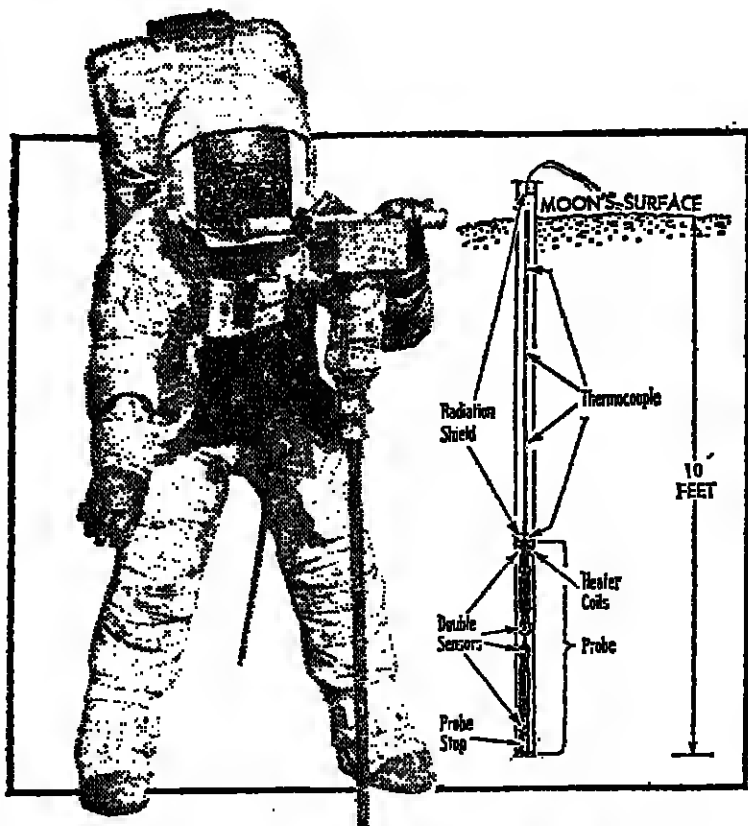
Rivalling in scientific interest, the hoped-for data from the moon's interior is the planned collection of mineral specimens from a hilly, upland area of the moon in the vicinity of Fra Mauro crater. The two previous landings were on dark and comparatively level lunar seas—the first in the Sea of Tranquility and the second in the Sea of Storms.

What forces shaped the strange hills of this upland area where the Apollo-13 astronauts are to land? What is the nature of its surface material? Does it represent a very early version of the lunar crust?

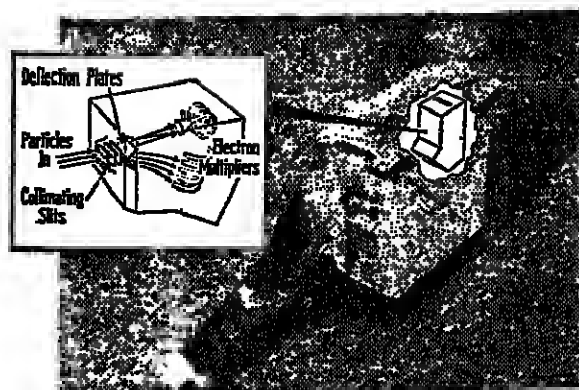
By determining its age, through measuring the abundances of various radioactive substances and their decay products, it may be possible to extend the timetable of the moon's history close to the time when the earth itself was forming.

While the first four-hour walk of the astronauts, Capt. James A. Lovell and Fred W. Haise Jr., will largely be spent drilling into the surface and setting up the atomic battery with its nest of instruments, the second such walk will be spent almost entirely in collecting specimens of rock and dust.

Special emphasis is being placed on photography of samples before they are collected. This will make it possible for scientists on earth to determine which side of the specimen faced up, its proximity to other objects and its orientation with respect to any magnetic field intrinsic to the moon.



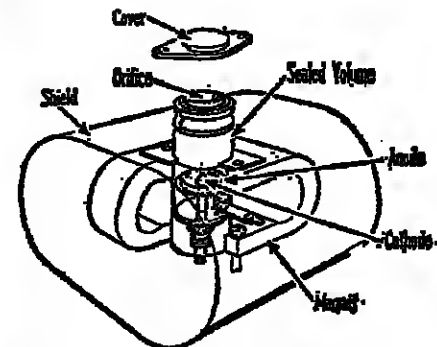
LUNAR HEAT FLOW EXPERIMENT: One of five basic experiments scheduled for Apollo 13 mission, this one is designed to measure rate of heat flow, if any, from lunar interior. Astronaut will bore two holes 10 feet deep with battery-operated drill. Sensing probes will be lowered into holes to measure temperature and thermal conductivity of lunar material.



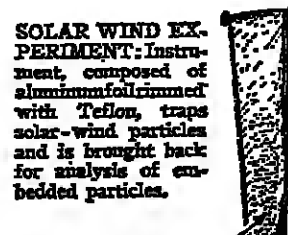
CHARGED PARTICLE LUNAR ENVIRONMENT EXPERIMENT: Device will measure energy levels and direction flow of particles reaching moon from sun. Electrons and protons are physically analyzed at six different energy levels.



PASSIVE SEISMIC EXPERIMENT: Device, levelled manually and composed of three sensors protected by shield, measures seismic activity on moon.

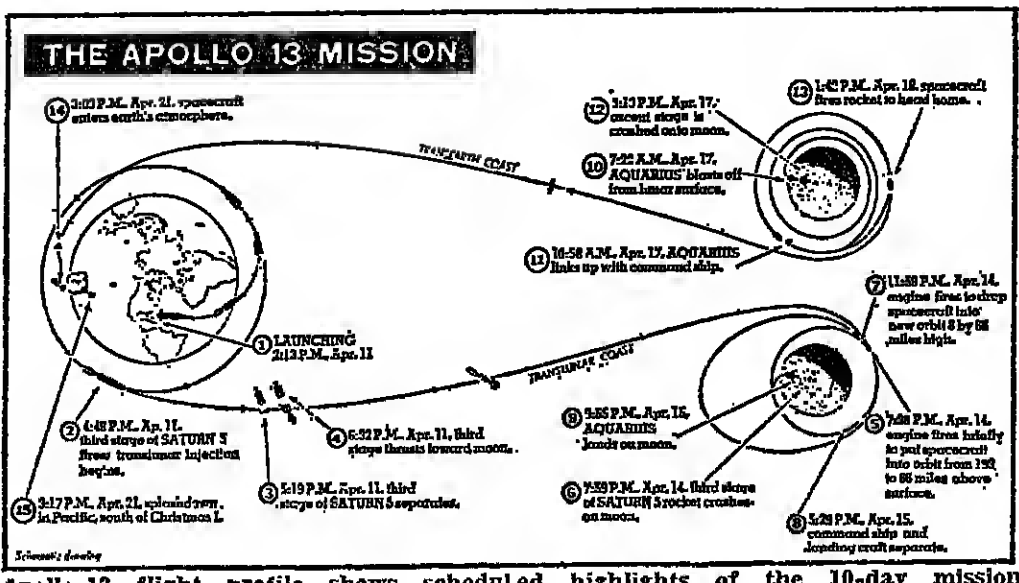
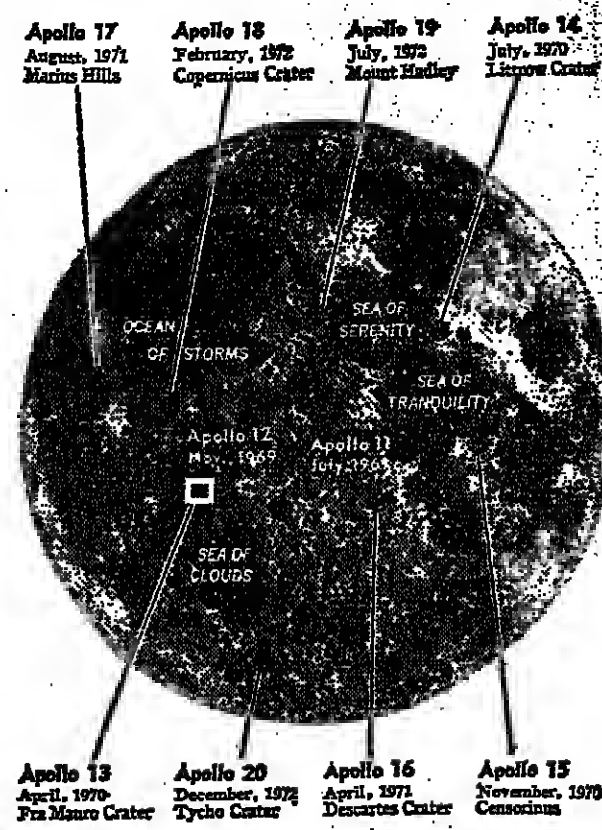


LUNAR ATMOSPHERE DETECTOR: Detects density and temperature of gas traces. In instrument, gas electrons are accelerated by electromagnetic fields, ionized and converted to electric current flowing from cathode to anode.



SOLAR WIND EXPERIMENT: Instrument, composed of aluminum foil-covered with Teflon, traps solar-wind particles and is brought back for analysis of embedded particles.

THE APOLLO LANDING SITES



Apollo-13 flight profile shows scheduled highlights of the 10-day mission.

Fra Mauro

Landing Site Is Scenic Upland

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON (N.Y.T.)—When the Apollo-13 astronauts touch down on the moon Wednesday they are expected to land in a gently rolling, crater-pocked upland region where the surface has been largely intact for 4 billion years.

Some of the rocks may be substantially older than that. If so they will be clues to a time when the moon and the earth were young.

Parts of the landing site may also include the most spectacular lunar scenery men from earth have ever seen.

The site is on something geologists call the Fra Mauro formation—a vast blanket of lunar material thrown out when a colossal meteorite, probably 12 to 13 miles in diameter, struck the moon to blast out the basin of Mare Imbrium, the Sea of Rains.

The basin later filled with other material, probably less ancient, to form the smooth surface of the sea. One of those portions of the moon that looks like a dark patch when seen from earth. The Fra Mauro region looks brighter.

The two previous Apollo moon landings have been on portions of lunar seas believed to be covered with more recent material than the upland region that is the target of Apollo-13. Geologists hope that specimens will be gathered there that are older than any of the rocks brought back by the earlier

flights and far older than any rocks available for man's inspection on the surface of the earth.

The Fra Mauro landing site is some 30 miles north of a big crater of that name that is visible from earth. The crater was named, long ago, for a 15th-century Venetian monk who was a cartographer. His crowding work was a map in 1499 of the then known world.

Gentle Slopes

During a recent telephone interview Mr. Eggleton described the landing site as gently rolling territory, marked with craters and, in some places, strewn with large boulders and boulders. There may be gentle slopes that rise a few hundred feet above the level.

Plans call for the lunar module to touch down in a clear space between two clusters of craters, one cluster called the Doublet Craters, the other the Triplet. During the first of two moon landings the astronauts will set out instruments and then hike to a large, ancient crater less than a mile away. It is called Star Crater because a more recent meteorite impact appears to have made a starlike splash inside it.

During the second moon walk, the two astronauts will make their main exploratory trek of the mission. This will take them on an 8,700-foot round trip to Cone Crater, which may rise 400 to 600 feet above the local terrain.

During that hike they are expected to pass from an area of relatively fine lunar soil to more rugged ground sloping upward gradually to the crater rim.

Quite Spectacular

Mr. Eggleton said this crater edge would probably appear quite fresh with blocks of rock scattered around.

"It will be quite spectacular," he said.

The inside slope of the crater is expected to be considerably steeper than the outside, but the astronauts are not expected to walk much beyond the crater edge.

The crater is of particular interest to geologists because it seems to have been blasted out of the top of a long sloping ridge that is typical of the Fra Mauro formation.

Howard H. Pohn, also of the Astrogeology Branch, said calculations made during the last week indicate that the surface of the Apollo-13 landing site was about 4 billion years old. He said it was older than the Apollo-11 site and substantially older than the Apollo-12 landing area.



James A. Lovell Jr.

AFTER Jim Lovell came back All aboard the Apollo-13, a man who carries several reputations with him wherever he goes—swinger, student, sportsman and systematizer.

"You know how a sailor has a girl in every port?" the astronaut's sister says. "Well, Jack has a girl in every airport, from coast to coast."

Mr. Swigert, who has been flying planes for 22 of his 33 years, is known in many quarters as a rambunctious bachelor. He also has a new reputation, as the first bachelor to fly in space.

But the civilian astronaut has his serious side as well. He holds three college degrees and has won awards for his work as a test pilot.

As for being a systematizer, Mr. Swigert (pronounced shwy-ger) likes things neat, in their place.

"When he cleaned out my freezer one time," his sister recalls, "he had all the juice cans lined up, with the lemonade before the orange juice. He said he did it that way because L comes before O."

Mr. Swigert's eye for detail will come in handy as he pilots the command module Odyssey around the moon while his two fellow astronauts walk about the lunar surface. He will be called upon to execute several involved photographic assignments and to carry out critical docking maneuvers on his own.

Christened John Leonard Swigert Jr., the ruggedly handsome astronaut was born on Aug. 30, 1931, in Denver. His father, a practicing ophthalmologist in Denver, recalls that his son had the measles when he was very young—both kinds, red and German. Mr. Swigert is aboard the Apollo-13 flight because the primary lunar module pilot, Navy Lt. Cmdr. Thomas K. Mattingly 2d, was exposed to German measles at the last minute but did not have antibodies against the disease.

His First Love

As a teen-ager, Mr. Swigert had a built-up Ford engine hotrod and a motorcycle. But his first love was a plane. He took flying lessons at the age of 14, paying half the cost himself by working in a grocery store and doing odd jobs, and earned his pilot's license when he was 18.

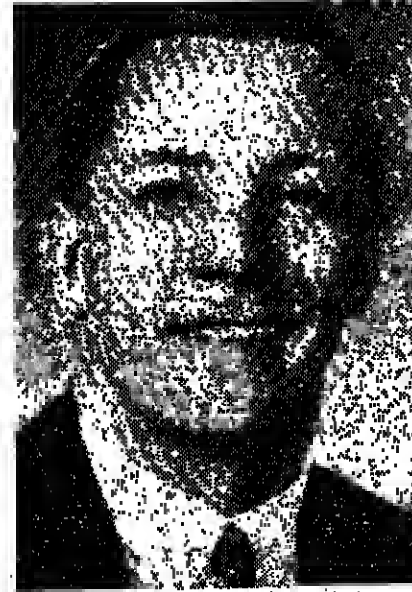
He is large for an astronaut—5 feet 11 inches tall and 180 pounds—and his size enabled him to play right guard on the varsity football team at the University of Colorado.

After college, he joined the Air Force, flying fighter jets in Japan and Korea for three years. On one rainy night his plane crashed on a runway and burst into flames. He wriggled out unhurt.

The sandy-haired astronaut spent the next ten years as a test pilot for two commercial companies, Pratt & Whitney in Connecticut and North American Aviation in California. He also picked up two more degrees along the way—a master's in aerospace science from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1965 and a master's in business administration from the University of Hartford in 1967.

In 1968 he was named an astronaut and settled down in a bachelor apartment near the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston. His place boasts a bear spigot in the kitchen, a fur-covered reclining chair, home winemaking facilities, a stereo sound system and oil paintings of jet and space craft.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



John L. Swigert Jr.

JACK SWIGERT, the come-lately crewman aboard Apollo-13, is a man who carries several reputations with him wherever he goes—swinger, student, sportsman and systematizer.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Fred W. Haise Jr.

WHEN Fred Haise was a boy growing up in Biloxi, Miss., he built model airplanes as a hobby. But that was as far as his interest in aviation went.

Instead, the youngster, who is now in his way to the moon, wanted more than anything else to become a newspaperman. When he was nine, he put himself on the doorstep of the Biloxi-Gulfport Daily Herald and for the next seven years set type and wrote stories (especially about sports) for the local paper.

Today, the 36-year-old civilian astronaut says he will probably write a book "some day" about his lunar experiences.

Mr. Haise, who keeps to a trim 150 pounds by jogging around the block in Biloxi every morning, is the lunar module pilot on Apollo-13. He will accompany Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. down to the lunar surface to conduct scientific experiments and to glean rock samples from the rugged terrain.

A scientist who has worked closely with the astronaut said of him recently: "He's quick to learn, he's alert to problems, he's willing to try anything. And he's a drilling fool." The scientist was referring to the fact that Mr. Haise "got a tremendous kick" out of using a special ten-foot drill in training, which he will be using on the moon to bore three holes.

A friend characterized the astronaut as "a real competitor, a guy who likes to come in first—and usually does."

Skipped 2 Grades

Fred Wallace Haise Jr. was born Nov. 14, 1933, in Biloxi, the eldest child and only son of a civil servant with the Veterans Administration. His father is now dead. His two sisters and his mother still live in Biloxi and they call him "Pekky," a nickname he picked up from portraying a woodpecker in a school play in the first grade.

At 16, he went 25 miles from home to Perkins Junior College. A bright child, he had skipped two elementary grades. He majored in journalism at college. He also did some public relations work for the school.

At 18, he recalled recently, "I found myself eligible for the draft." He wanted to be an officer and found that the naval air cadet program was "the only program I could get into at that age and get a commission."

As training ended, he said, "I began to worry me when all at once I realized that I was actually going to have to fly an airplane. I'd had no inclination toward flying prior to that time."

But once in the air, Mr. Haise was hooked. He has logged more than 5,800 hours flying time during his career. When he got his wings he also took a wife—the former Mary Griffin Grant of Biloxi. The couple has three children—Mary, 14; Frederick, 11, and Stephen, 8. Another child is due in June.

Mr. Haise flew fighter planes with the Marines for two years and then decided to go back to school for a degree. He was graduated in 1955 with honors from the University of Oklahoma, receiving a BS degree in aeronautical engineering.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration snatched him up to work as a test pilot, first in Ohio and then at Edwards Air Force Base in California. In 1966, as he was graduating first in a class of special pilot trainees, Mr. Haise was named an astronaut.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Moon Landings: Why Go Back Again?

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON (W.P.)—In the middle of man's second landing on the moon some was taped up this sign in the press room of the Manned Spacecraft Center here:

"Apollo-12 is canceled due to lack of interest."

There are many Americans who feel the same about Apollo-13 and all future moon missions. They feel that exploring the moon is a waste of money that could better be spent on earth. Besides, they say, we've been there once; why go back again?

First, say officials and scientists of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the bulk of the \$3.9 billion allocated for the moon missions has already been spent. The big Saturn rockets for the flight to the moon are already built.

It costs \$70 million to launch one spaceship to the moon—a total of \$350 million for the

seven moon missions still to come. That amounts to less than 2 percent of the money already spent in the lunar landing program.

Other Reasons

Scientists have other reasons for wanting to explore the moon. They think, in the words of Dr. Robert Jastrow of NASA's Institute for Space Studies, that the moon "is a Rosetta stone" that can unlock many secrets about the formation of the earth and the solar system.

"The moon has preserved the record of its past for an exceptionally long time," Dr. Jastrow says. "It holds clues to the early history of the solar system which are unavailable on any other nearby planet."

Besides, to stop exploring the moon now would leave scientists in the position of a group of blind men studying an elephant.

The one who touched the

trunk thought it was like a snake, the one who touched the ears thought it was like a bird, and the one who touched the tusks thought it wasn't an animal at all, but a piece of smooth stone.

The moon has many faces. Men have landed on two mares, or smooth seas, and found differences on each.

Now men head for the Fra Mauro highlands, a region that holds great scientific promise. Already scientists are talking about getting rocks back that will be up to 5 billion years old—older than the estimated age of the solar system.

That could mean, says Dr. Leon Silver of the California Institute of Technology, that not only the age but also theories on how the solar system was formed will have to be revised.

"We are just beginning to get the scientific fruits from the first moon landing," Dr. Silver says. "Who knows what we will learn from the rest of them?"

Guaranteed Income Spurs Recipients to Work

"It's not a good idea if you like to drink or you're lazy."

—A participant in the income experiment.

check stubs with the report. If they don't have stubs, they can submit signed statements from employers. Their benefits are recalculated every four weeks, but are based on average earnings over the last three-month period.

Because the experiment is aimed simply at determining how income guarantees affect work patterns of those who receive them, the families are under no obligation to account for how they spend the extra cash.

Paid Bills Included

But the families have shown a strong desire to prove they are worthy of the payments. Many have voluntarily attached paid bills to their income declaration forms to show how they have spent the money.

The money is being used in a variety of meaningful ways also shown by the interviews that Mathematica conducted in February in Trenton, N.J., where the first project families were selected in 1968, and in Paterson, Passaic and Jersey City, N.J., and Scranton, Pa.

Two Scranton families are using the money, spread over a three-year period, to renovate their homes.

Measure of Security

A more commonly expressed view was that the money gave families a small measure of security in case of illness or job difficulties. This was best expressed by the family who said: "We aren't using the money to pay the electric bill or things like that. We put a little aside and just having it gives you peace of mind in case anything should happen."

A few families looked upon their bi-monthly checks as windfalls to be used for spending sprees.

One young father has been quite successful in using his guarantee to extend his credit rating so that he could lawfully furnish his public-housing apartment—complete with bar. He also tried to con the experiment's workers out of giving him his payments in one lump sum so that he could have a "stake."

Among those interviewed, there was almost universal contempt for the existing dependent children's welfare program, which began in the 1930s and would be replaced by the Nixon administration's family assistance plan of income guarantees.

One family said that "on welfare you can't go any place or raise your cultural level." Another said welfare "kills people," and a third said welfare "makes liars and cheats" out of people.

Only a few of the income experiment's families did not endorse the concept of a national income guarantee plan. "I don't think it will work," one father said. "It's like putting the whole country on welfare."

idea," that "all the people in the cellars and in the slums need it," that "you need a program for those not rich."

"Professionals can always find a job in their field," one Jersey City father said. "But there is no such thing as a guaranteed factory job."

Similarly, a Scranton father said:

"It's giving those who are already trying a chance to get ahead. Everyone can't count on steady work... Take Scranton. Six years ago, if you wanted a job as a dishwasher you had to fight at least ten other guys to get it. Think how much this program would have meant then."

Can Go Down

Most of the families showed clear understanding that the income guarantees, which average less than \$100 a month, go down as earnings go up.

"You work more, you get less," said one father.

Another said he took a job knowing that the guarantee would go down, because he wanted to better himself. And one enrollee, who now receives only \$20 a month, said that small incentive has made him "work harder in the last months putting in overtime whenever I can."

Under eight different combinations of tax rates and guaranteed income levels, the guarantees are entirely eliminated when earnings go above a certain level. To date, 10 percent of the families in Trenton, Paterson and Passaic have increased their earnings so that

they no longer are eligible for the guarantees.

One father correctly figured the point where he no longer would be eligible for benefits and said, "I'd be happy to go above it"—indicating, as many of the answers did, that the cash payments do not slow down work effort.

Typical comments were "I'd rather work than sit" and "It's all I ever knew all my life." Another family head said work was necessary so a guaranteed income plan would be "more like an insurance policy than a handout."

The experiment is being financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity under contracts with the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin, and Mathematica.

Although begun under Sargent Shriver, then anti-poverty chief in the Johnson administration, the experiment is proving to be a unique testing ground for President Nixon's revolutionary welfare reforms, which appear assured of congressional passage this year.

The reforms are mammoth in that they establish the first uniform federal income guarantee (\$1,600 for a family of four) and include working poor families, as well as the non-working poor, for the first time.

Critics have said the Nixon program might lead to widespread loafing. But the Mathematica interviews suggest the program, in the words of one father, will give the "guy who tries the feeling that it is worth it."



Youth radicalism, symbolized by this drawing from a high school news service, was the subject of a recent book entitled "The High School Revolutionaries."

Another Majority, Not Silent, Writes

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK (NYT)—"We want America to begin living up to its ideals, and to become a truly democratic country where blacks and whites can live in harmony, and a country where one man's profits do not come from the sweat of another."

"Firebombs, guns, explosives, riots, as long as they don't harm the people in any way, must and will be used by the people to liberate the schools. . . . The 'pig' schools will be destroyed."

"When you meet someone you like and he likes you, there is nothing better than having sex together. It's fantastic. We see no reason why we should wait."

Taken From Book

These are summaries of their own philosophies by three youths. They are taken from a collection of 23 original essays, called "The High School Revolutionaries" (Random House; \$8.95), published last week.

The first statement is by a 16-year-old New York private-school student, the son of a psychiatrist. It might have been by an idealistic boy, intent on making a better world, in any generation.

The second is by a 15-year-old former student in New York's Theodore Roosevelt High School and now a radical organizer. He is a member of that angry, irrational cadre that wants to bomb, burn and riot but believes in not hurting anybody.

The third is by a 17-year-old middle-class girl in Madison, Wis., who, having rebelled against a "Puritan home," discovered sex and "the youth culture." She says ecstatically: "This culture is very new."

The essays provide an odd, disturbing insight into a variety of radical minds—idealistic, concerned, psychotic, callous, fanatic, and full of sympathy for the downtrodden and themselves. The three quoted youths are white and affluent, as are the majority of rebels in the book. There are statements by several black students, but their case is so different—and so much more personally compelling—that it is not part of this analysis.

The Interviewers

The editors of the collection, Tom Seilinger and Marc Liblarie, both 24 years old, have taught in New York City public schools. They traveled around the country last year, spending hundreds of hours interviewing students.

"Clearly students are an oppressed majority," writes Mr. Liblarie, thereby establishing his own radical credentials. He believes that "our society clearly discriminates against those human beings who, under 21 or under 18, are considered minors."

Thus, the testimony the editors collected must be read as deliberately selective; but this does not detract from its usefulness in helping to assess what the high school radicals think.

There are some common themes and they are the ones shared by many nonradicals and adults—opposition to racism, inferior ghetto schools, the draft and the war. The violence in Chicago during the Democratic Convention is by all counts the single most compelling rallying point in the radi-

calization of these youngsters. It has assumed the symbolism of a flag.

Seen as Prisons

The schools—public schools in New York, the parochial schools in the provinces, exclusive private academies such as Andover—are all seen as prisons.

Some of the alienation is justified and some of the flaws of mass education are convincingly documented; but the force that binds these views together, contrary to the editors' intent, is a contrariness, a spite and yet also the normal feeling of youth that all its experience and feelings are "unprecedented."

A 16-year-old Jewish girl from a wealthy Scarsdale home, asks: "What are religious values mean when they include the unquestioning dogmatic support of the militaristic, racist state of Israel simply because its populace is primarily Jewish?"

There is, despite deeply felt concern for humanity in general, no compassion for such historic realities as that, without Israel, millions more might have been added to the slaughter of six million Jews.

There is much agreement that many of the more radical students cut classes regularly because they consider school confining; but when a high school in Westport instituted a do-your-own-thing experiment, absenteeism remained just as high.

Some of the essays merely reaffirm the often cruel double standard of adolescence. After frank talk—perhaps boasting—of adolescent drug use, there is an angry denunciation of an alcoholic teacher.

The Big Question

The question—so poorly resolved by adult America and the schools—is what to take seriously and what to smile at.

"Another thing that makes us different from adults is the whole thing about sex," says the 17-year-old girl who has just discovered it. Then she adds the deeper doubts of youth through the ages:

"The people in the youth culture . . . don't like the fact that they're rich and there are a lot of people starving. . . . It's hard to say what we're looking for really. We know what we don't want, but we're less sure about what we want."

Many disarming passages remind the older generation not to take at face value a 15-year-old sophomore at the Bronx High School of Science who sees the United States as "a horrible beast who will suffer not the slightest defiance, the merest disobedience. . . . Colleges, universities, and public school systems are jails. . . . We are . . . denied knowledge of sex and evolution, restricted in our inalienable rights of free speech, petition and protest."

The students' voice is nevertheless recorded by two fellow-revolutionary teachers, distributed by "pig" publishers; inmates of the educational jails boast of their chronic absenteeism; and despite the charge that no dissent is tolerated, the book's blurb says that three out of five high school principals last year reported some form of active protest in their schools.

Neither ridicule of adolescent contradictions nor worship of revolutionary posturing is the answer. The challenge is to seek out what is rational and salvageable, but not to pander to what is sick—just because it is young.

Better Than Welfare

Although a few families expressed some reservations or misconceptions about the program, more typical responses included such statements as it is "four to five times better than welfare" or "it seems simple and uncomplicated compared to most government programs."

Unlike welfare, the families do not have to fill out complicated forms, do not have to account for how they spend their money, do not have to forfeit assets, and are not supervised by case workers and investigators.

In fact, the experiment's workers go out of their way not to advise families. If families need help, such as finding housing, they receive a list of agencies to contact so that they can learn to help themselves. The cash payments are strictly divorced from any services.

To be eligible for the payments, a family submits to a quarterly interview and reports its income and family composition each month. The income report form, as one family said, "couldn't be simpler. You'd have to be pretty stupid" not to understand it.

The one-page form, covering a four-week period, asks the family to list any changes in household members, financial resources, and family size, and to list earnings before taxes and other income such as social security benefits.

Families include their pay-

W. Germany 1st in Water Conservation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT)—An anti-pollution study by the 23-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has found that in putting water-conservation techniques to practical use West Germany is perhaps the most advanced nation in the world.

Ten percent of the waste water from German towns and factories is re-used for public and industrial water supplies. German industry meets its water demands by more than 60 percent by recycling waste water within the factories.

The study pays particular attention to the Ruhr industrial complex, where immense quantities of water are not only needed for drinking supplies, but also for industrial washing and cooling operations and for carrying off factory waste matter.

All Ruhr communities, coal mines and factories that discharge polluted water are forced into membership of water purification associations in which financial liabilities for water treatment are assessed on the basis of the amount of pollutants given off.

This provides an incentive for industry to conserve water through recycling operations in which the factories re-process water instead of drawing it from potable supplies.

A mill producing corrugated cardboard at Ebenhausen was cited for advances made in recycling. By removing sludge in settling tanks and cooling the water in a cooling tank, the factory renews its water supplies in a gas scrubbing operation only twice a year.

About 40 to 50 cubic meters of water per ton of pig iron are used in cooling operations in Ruhr blast furnaces. By recycling the water, consumption is reduced to five cubic meters per ton.

To replenish potable water supplies, the study says, the Germans filter polluted water through river banks into infiltration basins.

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The Arrows of Apollo

Since Apollo was the destroyer, as well as the physician, it is appropriate enough that the first major pre-flight crisis of the Apollo series should be the threat of illness. Not illness itself, and not such fatal sicknesses as Apollo's arrows might be expected to carry, but for Apollo-13 even the possibility of rubella was enough to send Thomas K. Mattingly 2d out of the project and bring forward John L. Swigert in his place. And only then could the great Saturn rocket launch Apollo-13 on its technologically superb mission.

The injection of German measles into the elaborate Apollo equation, plus the manner in which minor ailments have plagued previous flights, emphasize one aspect of space exploration that may have important implications for the earth-bound. The quarantining of returned moon voyagers was to guard against the introduction of potential health menaces from the lunar surface. That hazard has virtually disappeared; the organic problems of weightlessness are still under constant study. But what does the artificial atmosphere of the space capsules hold for human constitutions, as expeditions lengthen and the prospect of a prolonged stay in some space laboratory looms ahead?

Primarily, the question is still the effect upon the astronauts themselves—their ability to transmit diseases in the confined area of the capsules; the reactions of bodies accustomed to the high bacterial content of the earth's atmosphere to the sterile surroundings of an isolated vehicle, floating in space. But from the experience gained in meeting this situation, there are many advantages to be gained in the study of air pollution, possibilities of artificial hygienization of areas on earth, and the precise relations between the human body and the bacteria which it breathes in, or makes contact with in other forms.

It is little more than a century since man first began to deal with the questions of antiseptics in medicine and surgery, and the frontiers of the general problem are still vague. To the extent that space travel can sharpen them, and give scientific data, and produce a new technology in the subject, the exploration of space may begin to bring man its first important dividends. The other side of Apollo—Apollo the physician, who blunts his own arrows, may thus emerge from the shadow which Apollo the destroyer cast over this thirteenth mission bearing his name.

Moratorium on MIRV and ABM

The Senate's call for an immediate Soviet-American moratorium on nuclear weapons deployment provides President Nixon with an opportunity really to negotiate from strength in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) when they resume in Vienna April 18. The bipartisan 72-6 vote for the revised Edward Brooke resolution amounts to an offer by the upper house to share the responsibility—and the risks—involved in making this proposal to Moscow.

If the Soviet Union agrees to a moratorium, while negotiations for a comprehensive treaty go forward, it would have to join the United States in suspending the testing and deployment of offensive MIRV multiple warhead missiles and further deployment of defensive antiballistic missile (ABM) systems. A halt in such deployments by both countries now would provide greater security and strategic stability than a continued missile race, which would vastly complicate the SALT negotiations.

Some administration officials argue that American MIRV and Safeguard programs are needed to provide bargaining counters and to pressure the Russians into an agreement. But the effect is likely to be the opposite of what is intended, as the Albert Gore subcommittee on disarmament was recently warned by Prof. Marshall Shulman, director of Columbia's Russian Institute.

"The logical Soviet reaction to such actions would be to question our real intentions, and to redouble their own military efforts," Shulman noted. "If SALT proceeds over a long period, the effect will be to leave us both worse off than if they had never been begun. Negotiating about strategic weapons is not entirely like a poker game—both sides can lose."

Another argument Nixon has been hearing from some of his advisers is that the United States should wait and see what proposals

the Soviet Union advances at Vienna. Apart from the possibility that a parallel Soviet reticence could paralyze the SALT talks, Sen. Brooke of Massachusetts reported last week that a high administration official has acknowledged that if the Soviet Union should propose a moratorium, "the U.S. would certainly be responsive." It was to avoid this kind of diplomatic brinkmanship, which could risk failure in SALT, that Brooke urged and the Senate now has agreed that Nixon should take the initiative in proposing an immediate moratorium.

There is little or no risk in a moratorium of limited duration. The science advisers to four presidents, several past Pentagon research chiefs and the Central Intelligence Agency are all convinced that unilateral verification could detect the kind of extensive moratorium violations that alone might significantly endanger the strategic balance during SALT negotiations.

In the final analysis, as The Times has argued for almost two years, the central issue is whether it is in the American interest to have MIRVs and ABMs on both sides or on neither. Once MIRV development begins, it will become progressively more difficult, if not impossible, to turn back. Halting MIRV is not a technical problem, but one of political will. If the will is there, technical means to effectuate it can be devised.

The political will, in the first place, depends on the President. But the decision is not his alone. A straightforward Soviet moratorium proposal could force his hand. The Senate, by attaching a moratorium proposal to pending ABM and MIRV appropriations or voting them down outright, could do the same. There is a substantial chance that it will do just that if Nixon refrains from the moratorium proposal he now has been urged to put forward.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Mediation in the Middle East

The killing of 30 Egyptian children in an Israeli bombing attack is the kind of horror made inevitable by the present situation of mounting violence in the Middle East. The urgent, immediate need is for a properly supervised cease-fire. This, evidently though, could be achieved only through mediation. It seems all the more regrettable that the proposed visit to Cairo by one possible mediator, the distinguished Jewish and Zionist leader Dr. Nahum Goldmann, should have been killed almost at its inception. While it is perfectly understandable that Mrs. Golda Meir's cabinet should wish official contacts with President Nasser to be undertaken by somebody of its own choice, this should not rule out unofficial contacts by eminent intermediaries, Jewish or non-Jewish.

—From the Observer (London).

The Rejection of Carswell

The silent majority... did not materialize in the Congress... This failure of the executive illustrates both the new split between conservatives and liberals that now

characterizes American political life and the difficulties raised by Mr. Nixon's "Southern" designs. It is certain that this liberal majority will be found again on other problems. It will undoubtedly strive to block some repressive bills under preparation. It will not accept without fighting the pause in desegregation which the White House now considers necessary... The least that can be said is that President Nixon took a false step. By compelling the liberals to unite, he probably jeopardized more than he believes a general policy of which Vietnamization is evidently a part.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

The Vote in Rhodesia

Mr. Ian Smith, whose party made a clean sweep of the white seats... in last week's Rhodesian election should be drinking a grateful toast today to Mr. Harold Wilson. Those sanctions that were intended to divide the white community have united it as never before. Failures are frequent in politics. But this one is absolute.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

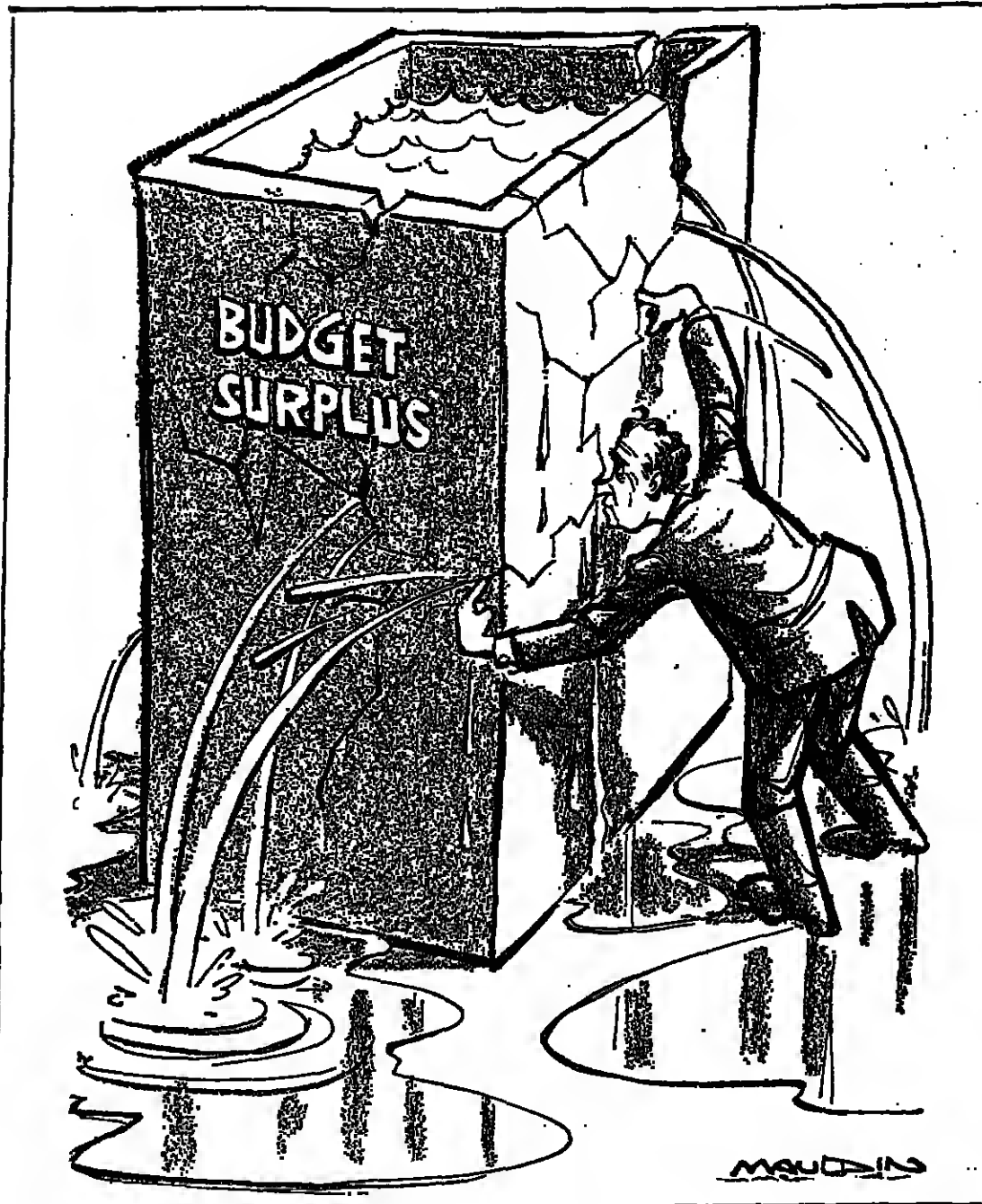
April 13, 1895

PARIS—The French Parliament has but just voted the Budget of 1896, though it should have been some time since occupied with the discussion of that of 1895. Up to the last moment, during the debates, many fine things have been said in the Senate, as well as in the Chamber, on the necessity of reducing the expenditure. No one, however, has had the courage to take the bull by the horns and fairly and squarely attack the superannuated monument of routine which is called French administration.

Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1920

PARIS—The word "Salon" is made to cover a wide range of subjects, from a periodic gathering of notable persons to picture exhibitions and expositions generally. Paris is the home "par excellence" of every species of Salon. In vain, the friends of Old Paris protest against the cluttering up of the Tuilleries Gardens. The more they complain the more the shows are amplified, and the litter of one set of buildings is no sooner torn down than another is begun. But perhaps, this is only a sign of the times.



If Roosevelt Had Lived?

By C. L. Sulzberger

THE HAGUE—On April 13, 1945, they told me in Moscow when the news was received that late the previous day President Franklin Roosevelt had died.

For the only time during many visits to the Soviet capital I saw people weep in public, groping through the streets in sized sorrow even though World War II was approaching its triumphant end. It was as if the emotional Russians had lost a personal friend.

When he learned of Roosevelt's death, Ambassador Averell Harriman immediately went to see Stalin. I noted, after talking with the ambassador, "Stalin was clearly moved by Roosevelt's death and worried about its implications. He held Harriman's hand for a perceptible time, saying nothing."

"Then, with Molotov present, they talked. Harriman wished to explain how very important to the American situation and therefore to the international situation this tragedy was. He put it up to Stalin point-blank that Russia must cooperate strongly now."

"Harriman told Stalin that Truman was a middle-of-the-road New Dealer, an excellent man with the Senate, an able man determined to carry out Roosevelt's policies, and, though not experienced in foreign affairs, was a man who chose good advisers and listened to them."

Tough Talk

New, "revisionist" historians like to date the cold war's start from the moment Truman took over, arguing inferentially that had

Roosevelt only lived this immense split would have been avoided. It is pointed out that 11 days after entering the White House, Truman declared that if the Russians did not cooperate on Eastern Europe "they could go to hell."

After visiting the new president, Molotov complained: "I have never been talked to like that in my life." Truman replied: "Carry out your agreements and you won't get talked to like that."

Some people now contend that Washington initiated the cold war; that once he learned of the atomic bomb project, Truman felt strong enough for a tough approach, maintained American troop positions in the Soviet zone of Germany and attempted actively to intervene in what was to become Moscow's sphere of influence.

The facts are different. Roosevelt himself had another attitude from that with which he is credited. Moreover, Churchill told me (July 8, 1966): "I admire Truman but he knew nothing when he first came in—although he learned fast."

"It was a tragedy that he had the initial ignorant period. It was then we lost Eastern Europe. The never understood or made any recommendations. We should have taken Berlin and Prague, where the United States had two armored divisions stranded just three days march away."

A Warning

Just before his death, Roosevelt, disturbed by Soviet accusations of double-dealing, warned Stalin: "It would be one of the great tragedies of history if, at the very moment of the victory now within our grasp, such distrust, such lack of faith, should prejudice the entire undertaking after the colossal losses of life, material and treasure involved. Frankly I cannot avoid a feeling of bitter resentment toward your informers, whoever they are, for such vile misrepresentations of my actions."

Charles E. Bohlen, Roosevelt's adviser on Soviet affairs, reports: "I saw at this time many evidences of President Roosevelt's serious concern over the deterioration of our relations with the Soviet Union."

"He had considered Yalta the test of the ability of the three powers to resolve their differences and to work toward the common purpose, namely, keeping the peace of the world. He was profoundly disturbed by the evidence of the Russian violation of the agreement on Poland and the agreement covering the Balkan countries."

The Yalta Accord

Bohlen retutes claims that Yalta conceded to Moscow control of Eastern Europe. He concludes: "Such an agreement was not made in any form, shape or manner. The declaration on liberated Europe is the exact antithesis of any spheres of influence agreement in Europe, since it provides for the participation of all three major allies in any of these matters dealing with occupied countries."

It was Stalin's outrageous violation of the Yalta accord which started the cold war. It was not the death of a pro-Soviet Roosevelt and his replacement by a reactionary Truman that touched off political conflict.

"Ex post facto" conjecture is fruitless, but to attribute to Roosevelt a potential Soviet policy differing entirely from Truman's is nonsense. Roosevelt had reached the end of his patience at precisely the moment his life was snuffed out.

'Bring U.S. Together' Or, 'Tear Us Apart'?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has put the worst possible interpretation on the Senate's vote against Judge Carswell, and the only way to make things more difficult and dangerous now is to put the worst possible interpretation on the President's remarks. He has had a couple of rough weeks. The mail strikes forced him to call out the troops and may have cost him his budget surplus. The air controllers' strike is another challenge to the authority of the federal government. On the one hand, he has been charged with scuttling the school integration program, and on the other, he has been threatened with force in Florida for trying to integrate the Manatee County schools.

On top of this, the war in Vietnam has been speeding wider into Southeast Asia, the anti-war forces have been reviving their efforts for a quicker withdrawal of U.S. troops, some of his most able generals have been asking him to halt the retreat from Vietnam temporarily, and last week's casualty list went up to 157 dead and 1,179 wounded, the highest in seven months.

In short, the pressures and frustrations of the presidency suddenly closed in on him from every side.

It is not that he reacted bitterly to the Carswell defeat but that he waited so long and committed his bitterness to paper.

Delayed Reaction

If he had blown his temper right after the Senate vote, it would have been understandable. Instead, he took a long sail down the Potomac with Attorney General Mitchell in the Sequoia Wednesday night and then a day later came back and charged his Carswell opponents in the Senate with hypocrisy, and implied a political campaign against them.

This looks very much like a calculated blunder in which a President who promised in the campaign to "bring us together" was escalating a regional and racial fight that would certainly tear us apart.

Before going down this murky trail, however, it might be wise to find out if this journey is necessary. Most of the leaders of the debate against Judge Carswell, including several of the key Southern senators who voted against him, have sent a communication to the President, couched in the most conciliatory terms, insisting that he was wrong in assuming that they would not vote for a qualified Southern conservative on the Supreme Court.

In fact, they have all but implored him to nominate another Southern conservative and put their sincerity to the vote, and until he has time to respond to this suggestion, it would be premature to conclude that he was

Letters

Cause of Kidnappings

Juxtaposition of two correct assertions concerning political abductions from your editorial page of April 9 leads one to two unavoidable conclusions. The assertions: (1) "Such international manifestations of internal violence... will not be cured until there is an adequate attack on the fundamental disease, the persisting poverty and backwardness in wide areas of the world that drive desperate men to despicable deeds." (Reversion to Banditry, N.Y. Times); (2) "As long as government cells are packed tight with thousands of patriots, guerrillas will have to resort to abductions." (Crybabies, Latin of International Opinion).

The first conclusion from the above is that governments who pack their cells with patriots are one of the principal sources of the fundamental disease; the second conclusion is that countries like the United States and Germany counter the attack on the fundamental disease by continuing financial support and arms aid needed for such repressive governments to exist.

(Dr.) JAMES A. REILL, Strasbourg.

'Beautiful Tomorrow'

In Disneyland, California, a mechanized, plastic-skinned man and wife sit amid a sea of General Electric appliances and sing a song about "A Great Big Beautiful Tomorrow" (GEBT). The admin-

istration, only one step behind the thinkers at Disney and GE, took the song to heart, when it expressed its interest in a proposed theme park for 6-year-olds in the United States. It has given psychological tests to determine the potential for criminal behavior (CHT, April 6). When followed by the prescribed "massive psychological and psychiatric treatment for children found to be criminally inclined," this approach could very well have about a reduction in the statistics on crime.

But a "potential for criminal behavior" has no causal connection to the committing of a crime. Nor does any army of psychiatrists and psychologists with an infinite supply of inkblots have the right to play God. Does a 6-year-old even understand what a law is? And if not, how could any authority give him the legal right to separate him from his peers on the basis that the child would some day be a criminal?

Crime is not a mental disease. It is a signal of political disorder. Unlike either maniacs or 6-year-olds, the criminal knows when he breaks the law. The criminal mentality is a conscious response to political and social conditions. When the politicians construct the fact that much crime, though certainly punishable, is a quite human response to the possibilities existing in the criminal's social and political environment, the end of the crime wave will be in sight.

DAVID H. SCHWARTZ, Rome.

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FRANKFURT—Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Eurobonds**Precedent-Setting Floating Rate
Planned for Italian Unit's Issue**

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, April 12.—The Eurobond market was buzzing last week with the gradually emerging details of a super-issue from the Italian state's Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL).

The deal is still in the negotiation stage, with an announcement expected some time this week, but sources close to the issue, which will be managed by Bankers Trust International, S. G. Warburg and White Weld, have confirmed some points.

ENEL will be offering between \$200 and \$250 million in 2 1/2-year promissory notes to commercial banks and to the public, with something more than half expected to be placed with the banks. Unlike most of the recent Italian issues, such as ENEL's own \$50 million Eurobond earlier this year, this one is not expected to be offered to Italian investors.

The kicker on the plan is a floating interest rate. The coupon on the notes will be fixed every six months and pegged to the six-month Eurodollar rate, probably at 3/4 points over the dollar rate. A floor of 7 1/2 percent is guaranteed for the notes.

The floating rate would be unique for a bond issue, although the practice is common on such financing practices as revolving credits. Also marking the ENEL plan as different are the denominations in which the notes will be offered—expected to be \$1 million minimum for the banks and something between \$50,000 and \$100,000 for the public place-

ment. Typically, Eurobonds have a \$1,000 face value. Some market observers point out that the floating rate concept would be more popular among investors in a rising rate climate. They wondered if the present expectations for lower interest rates would make it more difficult for the introduction of the concept to the bond market.

It is pointed out, however, that in the first place the ENEL issue would guarantee a better yield than that which they could get on an inter-bank basis. Also, those who went into the classic, fixed interest Eurobonds over the past few years have often been burned as rates continued to climb. For example, those in fixed-interest Eurobonds yielding around 8 percent last year could not take advantage of Eurodollar rates ranging as high as 13 percent.

And if money market rates should indeed turn down, they say, the ENEL issue has a better chance than others to stay at or around par, as the coupon will absorb market variations, which preserves the investor's capital position.

Finally, for the banks in the deal, there is a plan to make their holdings, after a grace period of a year or so, "convertible" into smaller denominations of notes similar to those of the original public offering. As the public sector notes will be listed, this would give the banks the liquidity advantage of trading in their holdings.

Thus, aside from the very size of the offering, its possible precedent-setting is being close-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Economic Indicators**WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	April 4	March 28	April 5
Commodity Index	103.0	103.0	103.0
Currency in Circulation	\$52,718,000	\$52,568,000	\$49,766,000
Com. Ind. agr. loans	\$80,913,000	\$80,913,000	\$77,172,000
Steel production (tons)	2,695,000	2,720,000	2,828,000
Motor vehicle production	162,746	160,855	163,826
Daily oil production (bbls)	9,641,000	9,536,000	9,186,000
Freight car loading	497,263	522,142	584,263
Electric power output, kw-hr.	27,554,000	27,559,000	25,525,000
Business failures	206	189	188

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, leasing, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available, "000 omitted.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Prior Mth.	1969
Employed	78,822,000	77,313,000	76,181,000
Unemployed	3,437,000	3,408,000	2,923,000
Industrial production	181	181	181
Money supply	\$198,800,000	\$201,200,000	\$193,800,000
Consumers Price Index	132.5	131.8	134.6
Construction contracts	215	205	205
Manufact. inventories	\$86,705,000	\$86,165,000	\$88,335,000
Exports	\$2,295,300	\$2,295,300	\$2,674,400
Imports	777,600,000	773,000,000	721,400,000

Figures shown are subject to revision by sources. "000 omitted. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 25 industrial issues reflected the poorer tone of the market. The indicator dropped 10.68 points to finish the week at 403.34, the largest loss in many weeks.

Heavy Losses
It was the same story on the American Stock Exchange, where the price change index fell .59 to close at 24.33, its lowest level in almost two years.

Turnover on the exchange fell to 12,543,595 shares from 14,584,015 the week before.

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**N.Y. Stock and Bond Markets Show Resistance
To Flow of Adverse Business, Economic News**

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 12 (N.Y.T.)

Financial markets maintained a remarkably stable course during the last two weeks in the face of some potentially unsettling developments on the economic, national and international fronts.

Despite continued labor turmoil and high-wage settlements, a declining economy and still-rising prices, school desegregation problems and increasing tension in the world's war areas, the stock and bond markets weathered all the trials very well.

Like the preceding week, however, last week's performance of the markets was wary and hesitant. Investors were marking time pending the disclosure of new data on the course of the economy and the first-quarter corporate earnings reports over the next few weeks.

Although the markets' near-

term prospects may be clouded by the likelihood of more adverse news in the business and economic realm, security analysts remain confident about the general outlook for the longer term.

The atmosphere has improved in recent weeks by the disclosure that the government's restrictive fiscal and monetary policies have been relaxed and by the widespread feeling that a serious recession will be averted.

One important prop for the economy—consumer spending—may be moving up soon again as a result of higher wages, increased Social Security benefits and lower taxes. At the same time, however, the increased force of demand and less fiscal restrictiveness in Washington will make the fight against inflation more difficult.

Another area of greater strength in the second half of the year may be the housing sector as a result of the "jaw-

boning" and "arm-twisting" pressures of the administration with banks, insurance companies and savings associations to get them to channel more funds into mortgages.

With the encouraging news offsetting the adverse developments, the financial markets held quite steady again last week. As in the previous week, the leading stock market averages showed virtually no change in relatively slow trading. The market's only real excitement lately has been provided by the glamour stocks, which have remained under fairly heavy selling pressure on the prospect of some lackluster earnings reports.

Loss of Volume

Wall Street has been bothered more recently by the decline in trading activity than by the action of stock prices. As a result, the New York and the American Exchanges will see a total of 23.6 million shares, down from 24.1 million shares the week before.

Volume on the Big Board in the first quarter was down 3.6 million shares from the 1969 period to a total of 68.6 million shares. And, with speculative interest down sharply this year in favor of more seasoned investment equities, business on the American Exchange has slipped to a far greater extent than on the New York.

There also was retrenchment and caution last week in the bond market, where the upward march of prices and the downward trend of yields were halted after the significant movements during the winter months. Some experts in the credit markets are now beginning to have second thoughts about earlier expectations that

interest rates might continue to slip lower.

In the tax-exempt bond market, for example, interest rates rose sharply last week as new bonds sold slowly and dealers worried about selling more than \$1.3 billion of new issues over the next 30 days—a record volume.

The Bond Buyer's index of tax-exempt bond yields climbed to 6.33 percent last Thursday, up from 6.11 percent the week before. From mid-December until the middle of last month, this gauge of city and state bond yields dropped 95 basis points, or nearly a full percentage point. Since then, however, the index has been retracing its footsteps, relinquishing 40 percent of its decline.

Bond men were wondering about last Tuesday's meeting of the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee, the 12-man policy group of the central banking system, which gathered in Washington to decide how to influence monetary affairs for the next several weeks.

From the point of view of the government bond market, the meeting was important because the Treasury will announce on April 29 how it plans to refund \$7.75 billion of 5 1/8 percent notes and \$8.75 billion of 6 3/8 percent notes coming due on May 15.

During the large refinancing, the Federal Reserve is bound to keep the credit markets on an "even keel" to facilitate the government's operations. Thus, last Tuesday's meeting, in effect, set policy for the next month and a half.

In the economic area, there were no developments or commentary last week that exerted (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Amex and Over-the-Counter Prices and Volume Drop

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, April 12 (N.Y.T.)

Investors continued to mark time on the sidelines last week as prices and volume declined on the Over-the-Counter market and on the American Stock Exchange.

Turnover in both markets was the smallest in months. One broker commented: "Individual and institutional investors are unwilling to make purchases until they receive further indications of the trend of first-quarter earnings re-

ports that are now being released."

The National Quotation Bureau's index of 25 industrial issues reflected the poorer tone of the market. The indicator dropped 10.68 points to finish the week at 403.34, the largest loss in many weeks.

Heavy Losses
It was the same story on the American Stock Exchange, where the price change index fell .59 to close at 24.33, its lowest level in almost two years.

Turnover on the exchange fell to 12,543,595 shares from 14,584,015 the week before.

Although most of the losses in the counter market were under two points, some had major declines. Raychem tumbled 19 points; Recognition Equipment plummeted 13; Fanny May was off 7; Computer Microfilm lost 6; General Automation and Information Machines each fell 5; Comet and Computer Image each dipped 4 1/2 while Howard Stores was down 4 points.

On the upside, International Basic Economics rose 1 1/2; Premier Photo Service tacked on 1 1/2 points; Cogar rose 7; Christiansa Securities climbed 6

and Beta Laboratories jumped 5 1/2 points.

The insurance issues ended mixed in very tight trading. The Chubb Corp. added 3; Penn Life was up 2 1/2; Hartford Fire lost 2 and Travelers eased 1 1/2 point.

Most of the bank issues had only fractional changes.

On the Amex, the volume leader last week was Citicorp, which eased 1/2 to 6 1/2. Perma-Paper Corp., the second most heavily traded issue, fell 4 3/4 to 11 3/4. In third place was Migo Electronics, which lost 5 1/8 to 67 1/4.

Over-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net
AAA Enterprises	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	AAA Enterprises	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	AAA Enterprises	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	AAA Enterprises	2 1/2	2 1/2
AAA Enterprises	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	AAA Enterprises	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	AAA Enterprises	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	AAA Enterprises	2 1/2	2 1/2
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N.Y. Markets Weathering Adverse News

(Continued from Page 9)

any pronounced influence on the financial markets. The most significant were the upward move of aluminum prices—1 percent a pound on ingots to 29 cents and advances of around 3 percent on certain fabricated products—following recent increases in steel and copper prices, and the word that the nation's unemployment rate in March rose to 4.4 percent from 4.2 percent, the highest in 4 1/2 years.

In addition, there was confirmation of retail sluggishness in the March sales reports of some national chain stores and New York department stores. In several cases, the gains for the month were 3 or 4 percent, or less—well below the recent trend.

Other major financial business and economic developments of the week included:

• Enactment of emergency legislation designed to avert a railroad strike by forcing acceptance of a wage contract tentatively approved by the railroad and three unions last December.

• Disclosure by General Electric that it suffered a net loss of more than \$42 million in the strike-affected first quarter in contrast to a net profit of \$77.5 million in the 1969 period.

• The government report that the nation's savings and loan associations had a net inflow of about \$500 million in savings during March.

• The announcement that agreement is nearing on a plan to increase the lending resources of the Inter-American Development Bank by about \$1.6 billion to \$4 billion, with the U.S. assuming about 40 percent of the increase.

• The report by government agencies that profits of manufacturing corporations were down about 6 percent in the last quarter of 1969 from a year earlier despite an increase of 8 percent in sales.

• The successful completion of the \$600,000 share sale of stock at \$15 a share by Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, the first public offering by a member

firm of the New York Stock Exchange.

• The passage by the Senate of a bill to increase the federal unemployment tax and extend the program's benefits to some 4.4 million more workers along with an amendment directing the Treasury to offer a new savings bond carrying an interest rate of at least 6 percent.

• The 0.9 percent dip in steel production during the latest week, with output slipping to 2,895,000 tons.

The stock market was generally lower for the week, with all of the leading market averages showing moderate declines. Glamour stocks were under con-

siderable pressure once again and the broad-based indexes were, therefore, relatively weaker than the blue-chip indicators of the market's performance.

There were 1,153 stocks with minus signs for the week, 439 with plus and 143 that showed no net change.

The Dow-Jones Industrial index was down 1.38 points to 790.64 and the Standard & Poor 500-stock combined index declined 1.15 to 83.24. The New York Stock Exchange composite fell 0.84 to 48.88.

Turnover on the Big Board slipped to 45 million shares from 48.2 million the week before.

The Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 9)

ly watched in a market characterized this year by a lack of originality.

Elsewhere on the market, after two weeks of run-up, prices for 9 percent straight dollar debts eased fractionally last week on the secondary sector. Most of these issues are quoted at above par, and some observers thought the appearance of a new flotation, plus announced plans for two more, might have been diverting interest to the new-issue side.

Others noted that the already uncertain rate outlook in the United States is cloudier, mostly due to increasing concern over the government's fiscal policies. Wednesday's tax due date is expected to put some short-term upward pressure on rates. But of more interest at the moment are the longer-term consequences of possible Federal Reserve reaction if the Nixon administration, now seen as likely, continues to cut the ground out from under its anti-inflationary fiscal program.

At the Fed itself, public misgivings about the course of inflation are beginning to reappear. And U.S. markets seem still to be searching for a clearer reading of the economy.

Meanwhile, over the weekend, two U.S. corporate issues were announced: Miles Overseas Capital Corp., subsidiary of Miles Laboratories, said it is coming to market with a \$20 million, 15-year straight debt. And Otis Elevator's International Capital Corp. is to issue a \$20 million, 20-year convertible. The Otis plan bears a strong resemblance to the year's first

U.S. convertible—that of Kinney International Finance. Both are the same size and term, and while Kinney's issue was only the second public offering from the company, Otis's is the first.

The new issue priced last week was Queensland Aluminum, which came out at par with a 9 percent coupon. "At least 9 percent" had been anticipated and there was a feeling that both the present light calendar, and investor feeling that rates may have peaked, helped the firmer pricing for Queensland.

Announced last week were \$15 million, 15-year issues from the city of Oslo and the Canadian province of Nova Scotia. Both are expected to carry a 9 percent coupon.

Also announced was a 450,000 debenture share offering from Tiro Electronics Inc., or Tiro Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese manufacturer of high-fidelity stereo products.

The issue, in the form of bearer European depositary receipts representing ten Tiro shares each, comes to a total of about \$5.5 million.

Finally, the apparent success of last week's South African Electricity Supply and Commission's 100 million deutsche mark issue, first D-mark issue of the year, encouraged some hopes of a resurgence in that area, neglected since October's revaluation. The Escocom issue priced at 98 1/4 was quoted on the secondary market Friday at around 97 bid.

It is said that both the World Bank and the European Investment Bank may now come to the market with D-mark issues, having had to postpone their plans late last year.

New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended April 11, 1970

Comp. Ind.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones	790.64	789.26	790.64	-1.38
Standard & Poor	83.24	83.13	83.24	-1.15
N.Y. Stock Ex.	48.88	48.88	48.88	-0.84
Am. Ind. 400	28.14	28.14	28.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 100	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 200	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 300	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 400	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 500	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 600	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 700	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 800	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 900	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 1000	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14

American Stock Exchange

Week Ended April 11, 1970

Comp. Ind.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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Market Averages

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Am. Gov. 900	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14
Am. Gov. 1000	11.14	11.14	11.14	-0.14

Treasury Bills

Week Ended April 11, 1970

Term	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1 month	4.14	4.14	4.14	-0.01
3 months	4.14	4.14	4.14	-0.01
6 months	4.14	4.14	4.14	-0.01
1 year	4.14	4.14	4.14	-0.01
2 year	4.14	4.14	4.14	-0.01
3 year	4.14	4.14	4.14	-0.01
4 year	4.14	4.14	4.14	-0.01
5 year	4.14	4.14	4.14	-0.01

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On Rittenhouse Square

The prestige hotel

for the superb food

and accommodations.

Barclay

East Asia Traveland

JAPAN

TOKYO

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TE radio, free catalog, CPG1177Tokyo.

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gifted artists-Rittenhouse 24 Tokyo.

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CHOSUN HOTEL - Korea's Best

300 air-cond. rooms & suites. Con-

tinental cuisine, heated pool, shop-

ping arcade. Cable: FLAOTIA

MALAYSIA

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PRESTIGE HOTEL, 400 rooms, rms.

Contin. & Chinese cuisine, pool, dan-

cing, banquet hall, Coral Bar, 24 hr.

Turk-bath. Cab: FREDEHOTEL Tel. 27701.

PHILIPPINES

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Maria Bay, 478 air-cond. rms. &

suites with bath, swimming pool, TV

rooms, 24 hr. cab: HOTEL MANILA

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looks Maria Bay. All facilities. Bar.

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If you own AT&T stock, you will soon receive rights entitling you to purchase the company's new bonds—with warrants attached. The rights will be distributed—and the full terms of the offering set forth—on April 13. The rights will expire, and become worthless,

at midnight on May 18. Theoretically, you will have five weeks to decide whether to sell your rights or exercise them. In actuality, you should decide sooner, in order to take maximum advantage of market fluctuations.

TRILT



Player Just Misses Today's Playoff

Littler Ties Casper in Masters

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12 (AP)—Billy Casper and Gene Littler, golfing companions for a quarter of a century, tied for the lead in the Masters today with 78½ and will meet in an 18-hole playoff tomorrow.

South African Gary Player failed in a bid to make it a three-way playoff when his ten-foot putt for a par on the final hole missed by two inches on the high side.

Casper, haunted by the memory of a final-round collapse last year when he shot an after-3-under-par on the Augusta National course.

Littler, one stroke back going into the final round, had a 70 Player also took a 70 for 280 and third place.

Bert Yancey was locked in a four-man fight with three over the last nine holes, but followed 13 consecutive pars with a bogey on the final hole. He finished with a 70 for 281.

Tommy Aaron, Dave Stockton and Dave Hill followed at 283. Stockton and Hill had 70s and Aaron matched par at 72.

Jack Nicklaus, who was favored to win his fourth Masters, came next at 294 after a final-round 89 that included an eagle 3 on the second hole.

The 19-hole playoff tomorrow will be the first in four years here. It was a scrambling dogfight all the way, with seven players locked within two strokes of each other at one point late in the day.

Eventually, however, Casper, Littler, Player and Yancey emerged as Aaron, Stockton and Hill.

about two inches and rolling some ten feet past. He missed the return putt for a bogey.

"A camera bothered me there," he said. "I had to regrab my putter. I didn't mis-hit it," he said of the putt. "I hit it well, but my putting was bad throughout the tournament. I played so well and putted so poorly."

He took three putts at three holes today, and missed two putts of under six feet for birdies.

New There Are Two Casper, a soft-spoken, generally colorless veteran from Bonita, Calif., was one shot in front going into the final round—the same position he held last year.

But in 1969 he collapsed with a 40 on the front nine and finished in a tie for second, one shot back of George Archer.

And for a while it appeared that it might happen again. The 35-year-old two-time winner of the U.S. Open bridled the fourth hole from six feet, then ran afoul with a double-bogey 7 on the eighth.

He put his first in a trap, and just got it back to the fairway. His third came to rest under a tree, and he had to putt for a birdie on the 15th.

The double bogey, paired with a birdie by Littler at the same spot, dropped him two strokes off the pace. Littler held his one-stroke lead over Casper, Player and Yancey after 14 holes and seemed to have the 1970 green coat on his back when he went ten under with a birdie at No. 15. However, Casper then also birdied the 15th.

Littler then lost a stroke with a bogey 4 at the 19th, across-the-lake 16th and backed into a tie with Casper and Player again.

Nicklaus started his charge when he eagled the 555-yard par-5 second and birdied the short sixth, but then took consecutive bogeys as he made the turn.

In at 285 was Frank Beard, who finished with a 70. Chit Chit Rodriguez and Bob Lunn finished at 287. Rodriguez shot a 58 today and Lunn a 72.

Four-time winner Arnold Palmer had a 78 for 295, far back in the field. He didn't break par on any round.

Sunday Games

Tigers Hand Orioles First Defeat, 7-2

BAITIMORE, April 12 (AP)—Joe Niekro, backed by a 19-hit Detroit attack and given last-minute relief help by Tom Tommerah, hurled the Tigers to a 7-2 victory over Baltimore today, ending the Orioles' season-opening winning streak at five.

In the fourth inning, loser Mike Cuellar and reliever Dave Leonard were driven from the mound during a five-run Tiger rally. Niekro, who hurled a shutout in his American League debut last Wednesday, yielded a first-inning single to Mark Belanger, then throttled the defending American League champs until the eighth.

Senators 6, Red Sox 5 Mike Epstein hit his third home run of the season and Frank Howard barely missed a pair on two doubles high off the left-field fence as Washington best Boston.

6-5, Jerry Moss gave the Red Sox a brief lead in the second inning with Boston's first homer of the season and Carl Yastrzemski added one in the seventh. Casey Cowles, tagged for 13 hits, won his second straight with relief help in the ninth when a three-run Boston rally fell short.

Indians 2, Yankees 1 Sam McDowell fanned ten batters and moved past Carl Hubbell on the career strikeout list as Cleveland nipped New York, 2-1, in the opener of a double-header.

McDowell allowed only five hits in leading Mel Stottlemyre, who yielded four hits in seven innings. His ten strikeouts raised his total to 1,684 and he now ranks 34th on the career list in his ninth major league season. Hubbell pitched 16 years. Russ Nagelson's first big-league homer in the seventh provided to be the winning run.

Angels 7, Royals 5 Gary Gentry held St. Louis to four hits for 9 2/3 innings and Joe Perry, Cleon Jones, Ron Swoboda and Jerry Grote drove in runs to give New York a 4-1 triumph and hand the Cardinals their first loss.

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Rodriguez Paces Sweep By Porsche in BOAC

BRANDS HATCH, England, April 12 (AP)—A Porsche-917 driven by Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico and Leo Kinnunen of Finland won the BOAC 1,000-kilometer sports car race today, with the West German factory placing five cars in the top six.

Vic Elford of Britain and Denny Hulme of New Zealand were second, while Britain's Dick Attwood and West German Hans Hermann were third, also in 4.5-liter Porsche-917s.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 16 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Ammon of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

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rouse and West Germany's Gerhard Moch in a similar car.

Ragazzoni Formula 2 Victor HOCKENHEIM, West Germany, April 12 (AP)—Clay Ragazzoni of Switzerland, driving a Tecno, today won the Jim Clark Memorial Formula Two race in a thrilling duel with Japan's Tetsu Ikuzawa, who drove a Lotus.

Ragazzoni, runnerup to the Japanese by a tenth of a second in the first 30-lap run, beat Ikuzawa by four-tenths of a second in the second heat. The Swiss clocked sections of 41:35 and 40:26.3 for the total of 40 laps measuring 270.76 kilometers (168.4 miles). Ikuzawa was timed in 41:34.9 and 40:26.7.

Austria's Jochen Rindt, winner of the season's first Formula Two race, was involved in a pile-up early in the first section of the race. He finished the first 20 laps in his Lotus, but did not start the second.

Rindt angrily criticized "drivers who can't drive, but risk everything."

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And Give Up Washington, Barry

ABA Agrees to Pay \$11 Million to NBA

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT)—The American Basketball Association has agreed to pay \$11 million in indemnities, more its Washington franchise and return Rick Barry to the San Francisco Warriors as part of a deal to merge with the National Basketball Association.

The agreement, subject to approval of the owners of both leagues, was worked out in talks between the three-man merger committees of the leagues in two days of meetings that ended Friday night at Palm Springs, Calif.

Both leagues are expected to approve the agreement.

Sam Schulman, owner of the Seattle SuperSonics, who heads the NBA merger task force, confirmed that these areas of agreement were those which the owners of the leagues insisted upon as part of the negotiations. But Schulman cautioned that "the recommendations were subject to the approval of both leagues and Congress."

Schulman said that in the past Congress had looked favorably on such mergers, citing "the precedent that has been set with baseball and football."

A stumbling block in the merger could come from the NBA Players' Association. Last August, the players voted to strike in the event of a merger. Larry Fisher, the executive director of the group, was not available for comment yesterday, but he has threatened several times to do anything possible to prevent a merger.

The NBA Players' Association in recent months has been lobbying in Washington with the intention of winning congressional backing against approval of a merger.

Schulman, in disclosing the terms of the agreement, said the \$11 million indemnity would be paid by the present 11 ABA clubs over a span of ten years.

The agreement also calls for the Washington Capital franchise to be moved to a city that does not conflict with the territorial rights of any other city in the NBA or ABA.

"We left it open as to where Washington would move," said Schulman. "I really don't know where the Capitals expect to relocate."

The ABA had been working on a plan to have Washington play in three Virginia cities—Norfolk, Roanoke and Richmond. In past negotiations, the moving of the Washington franchise was the major stumbling block since the NBA team claims the capital as part of its "territory."

It was also agreed that the ABA would retain its identity for at least three years before actually merging with the NBA. Then the leagues would realign the teams.

The league would conduct a common draft along the lines of the draft instituted by the pro football leagues after their merger.

Under terms of the agreement, Barry, presently playing for Washington, would return to the Warriors.

There, it was a matter of holding on and matching baskets

Observer

Let Baby Choose

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The present issue of *Look* magazine has a feature on the subject of prospective parents choosing their baby's sex. The instructions, detailed between pages 68 and 96 of that magazine, should not be beyond the grasp of anyone accustomed to performing a moderately complex industrial process.

They will not be reprinted here, however, due to limitations of space. The instructions would be better used in a prospective parent's manual to start with, rather than in a magazine. The instructions are not to start with choosing the child's sex. If parents set into the business of sex selection, mischief, melancholy and heartbreak must be the inevitable result.

First of all, young couples recently married should not have to face the question whether the first child should be a boy or a girl. The first steps before the baby arrives—hard enough without subjecting it to unnecessary strains. And let no one delude himself that reaching agreement on what kind of baby to have will not impose terrible strains.

"Frankly, Jeannette, I'd like a boy. But I know you want to start out with a girl and I want you to be happy. So let's make it a girl."

"Oh, no, you don't, Fitzroy. You made me pick the Sunbeam resort and then you complained that the time was wasted because the bellboys sneaked at your tips. You're not going to make me pick the sex of our child and then sit around for the next year saying if we had a boy like you wanted there wouldn't be so much colic around the house."

"Why can't we be adult about this, Jeannette? I realize you've always had an irrational fear of boy babies. Let's go ahead and make it a girl so we can get on to the next subject. Are we going to have baked potatoes with the steak, or French fries?"

Just possibly, the Sunba family may negotiate their differences before the United States and the Soviet Union agree

upon total disarmament, but the smart bet is that they will be in the divorce lawyer's chamber before the week is out.

The trouble is that having a baby is not like buying a new sofa. After getting it home and trying it out in the living room you cannot send it back if you decide it's all wrong.

Often, of course, babies do turn out to be all wrong. Many of them, for example, grow up nowadays to become adults. What is worse, many more do not grow up to become adults.

If sex selection by parents becomes widespread, the jig will be up for mother and dad. Young men reaching draft age will charge that their parents imposed masculinity upon them. Instead of making them girls, in order to supply the establishment with cannon fodder.

Young women of the sort who now believe themselves members of a second-sex sex will, in this unhappy future, accuse their parents of toadying to the masculine world's demand for more feminine vassals.

The parents' power to impose a given sex willily without consultation of persons still unborn will be challenged as tyrannical of the worst kind, as indeed it should be. Psychologists, sociologists, marriage counselors and television panelists will urge parents to shudder huge granite blocks of guilt for having had the unmitigated gall to impose distinctive sexual identity upon an unborn child without even consulting the poor creature.

It is hard to see how anyone could expect to have children and not be the raps the future holds. Even those parents who refuse to consider sex for decisions, but say, "Let fate do it," will be liable to indictment on charges of indifference.

From the son being reaped for cannon fodder or the daughter being offered woman's work: "And you ask for my love after telling me that we can't sex it. You didn't even bother informing yourself on ways to keep me from being a boy or girl, as the case may require!"

The best thing to do now is to forget *Look* ever published these ridiculous directions and let baby go right on choosing his own sex.

The Ups and Downs of Pozzuoli

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT)—When the gods of the sea and the gods of the land met at the gates of Hades to obtain a truce from a deceased soothsayer, it was to the turbulent shores of the Gulf of Pozzuoli that he steered his ship. It was a suitable setting for the legend. The landscape is a jumble of overlapping volcanic craters from a few hundred yards to a half mile in width. There are jets of steam spurting from the ground, pits of boiling mud and a cavern, the Grotto del Cane, or Dog Grotto, so-called because, for the benefit of visitors, dogs were once thrown into its floor to demonstrate when they keeled over that it was carpeted with carbon dioxide gas.

On occasion the restless land erupts volcanically. In 1538 the shoreline a couple of miles west of the thriving seaport, Pozzuoli, burst rapidly from a half mile in width. There are jets of steam spurting from the ground, pits of boiling mud and a cavern, the Grotto del Cane, or Dog Grotto, so-called because, for the benefit of visitors, dogs were once thrown into its floor to demonstrate when they keeled over that it was carpeted with carbon dioxide gas.

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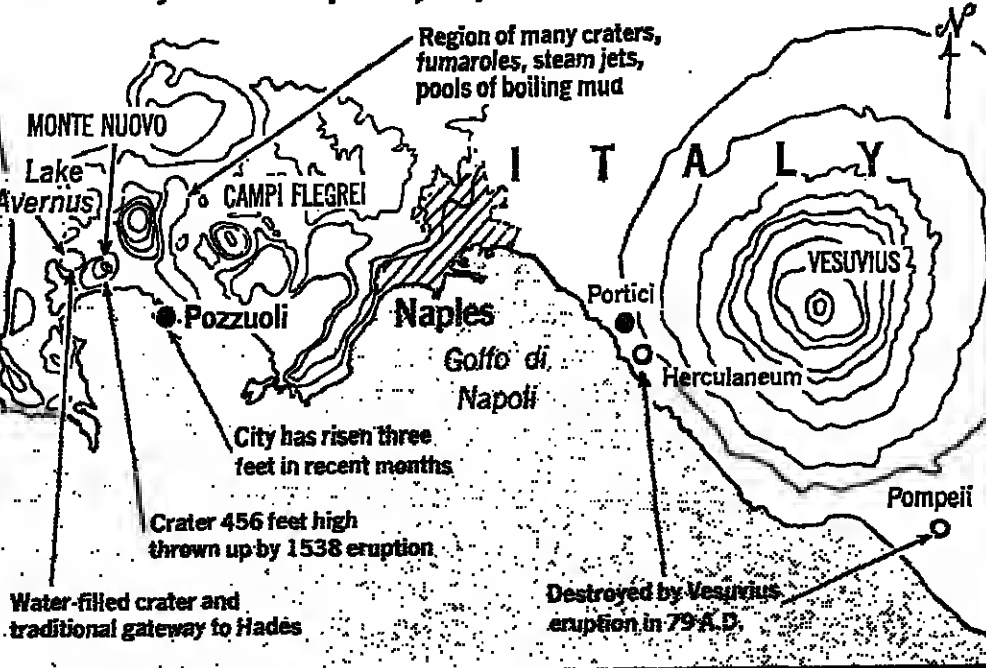
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Where Italy's Landscape May Explode



Water-filled crater and traditional gateway to Hades

Destroyed by Vesuvius eruption in 79 A.D.

Crater 456 feet high thrown up by 1538 eruption

City has risen three feet in recent months

Region of many craters, fumaroles, steam jets, pools of boiling mud

Monte Nuovo

Campli Flegrei

Pozzuoli

Napoli

Golfo di Napoli

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